The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,093—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1900.

YES!

P & O

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	17th Nov.
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th ,,
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,251	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ..... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fare. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov.
,, R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Dec.

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

		Or about
S.S.	——	27th January, 1901.
S.S.	——	24th February, 1901.
S.S.	——	27th March, 1901.
S.S.	——	26th April, 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	—	..

A primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all passages.

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. NORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG calling at Singapore, on the 17th November, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 16th November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 12th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 19th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th November, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
FOR PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Best for Infants.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Best for Invalids.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Used by the Medical Profession.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Free from Starch.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Best for Infants.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Most Economical.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Used by the Medical Profession.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

In Tins, Re. 1-0 and 1-12 each.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN

FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF

GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Desert Sets, Chamber Services.

TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.

WEDGWOOD, HARLEQUIN, AND EGG WARE.

LAMPS

BY HINKS AND COMPANY.

A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHENS AND OTHER USES.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.

THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS,

AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR

TABLE USE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES,

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE

MAKES YOUR HEAD FULL OF HAIR.

A most Refreshing, Cooling and Invigorating nongreasy Hair Dressing of the day.

Read Testimonials in favour of FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE :—

Dr. A. BOSTOCK HILL M.D ; D.P.H ; Camb. Public Analyst to the County of Warwick, &c. &c. makes the following Report :—"I beg to report that, I have carefully analysed the sample of "FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE" received from you on the 28th inst. (May 1900) and I find it to be free from compounds of Lead, Mercury or other Poisonous substances. I find, moreover, that it contains substances which are of value in stimulating the growth of the hair, and I am of opinion that it is an excellant Preparation."

In the "Pharmaceutical Journal" of 8th September, 1900, we find :—"The Popular Remedies Manufacturing Company, Bombay, is putting up an Elegant Preparation under the name of "FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE." It is delicately Perfumed, extremely refreshining in use and guaranteed by Dr. Bostock Hill of Birmingham, to be free from any deleterious ingredients."

THIS MOST REFRESHING AND NOURISHING HAIR DRESSING

Is also recommended when the Hair is becoming weak through illness, relaxation of the skin or from the ill effects of the climate. It keeps the Hair free from scurf and dandruff, encourages the growth, keeping the head cool and imparting a refreshing and delightful sensation.

The "Lancet" reports :—"This is a very pleasant spirituous preparation, containing certain ingredients, which are admittedly beneficial when applied in this form to the Hair. It is practically a dry preparation—that it contains no water—so that its application produces no stickiness, and leaves the Hair clean and dry and with a general agreeable sensation on the scalp. From a consideration of the Formula it would seem that this Douche is good Tonic application for the Hair. It is distinctly antiseptic and contains no irritating or influrious substances, on account of its wholesome influence on the scalpel it minimises tedeancy to dandruff."—September, 1900.

"The "Chemist and Druggist" of 25th August, 1900, is pleased to say :—The Popular Remedies Manufacturing Company, Bombay, forwarded us a sample of their FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE, which is an excellent example of elegance in style of putting up. It has, we understand, a large sale in India and has been certified by Dr. Bostock Hill of Birmingham, to be of value as a stimulant of the growth of Hair."

CAN BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUG STORES.

CHEMISTS, MADON, SONS & CO., DRUGGISTS.

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIPGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure assured or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES Is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES

THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230 ;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	260	,,	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	,,	300	,,	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	285	,,	315
Lady's Model BM/C	,,	230	,,	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes

4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos

3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN
THE TOWN HALL
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
Commencing at 9-30 P.M.,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers of the Norfolk Regiment the Band will play during the evening.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture....Juanita.....Suppe. Band, NORFOLK Regt.
2. Song .....For thine own Sake .....D'Barnard. Mr. H. O. COATES.
3. Song .....The Moorish Maid.....H. Parker. Miss MAYHEW.
4. Song .....The Mighty Deep .....W. H. Jude. Mr. H. FERRIER.
5. Piano Solo..Andante and Rondo Capriccioso .....Mendelssohn. Miss STEPHANIE JOST.
6. Song .....The Devout Lover.....M. V. White. Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
7. Humorous...Tut Tut!.....E. Crauston Saunders. Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH.

Interval, during which the Band will play.

PART II.

8. Song .....To Anthea.....Hatton. Mr. MEDLEY. (With Band Accompaniment)
9. Song .....Where'er you go.....Lord Somerset. Mrs. HARTIGAN.
10. Violin Solo...Benedictus.....Dr. A. C. Mackenzie. Mr. HENRY ASTELL.
11. Song .....The Sailor's Grave.....Sullivan. Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
12. Comic .....Selected ..... Mr. BEN DEFRECE.

Accompanist.—Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Bandmaster.—Mr. G. B. BARTLETT.

Refreshments will be obtainable on the East Verandah.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3 Unreserved .....Rs. 2
Admission .....Rs. 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to second and back seats.

Plan of Seating at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SPIRITUALISM :

A PERFORMANCE to be given in TWO PARTS,

On SATURDAY, the 17TH NOVEMBER,

At the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, DHOBI-TALAO.

1ST PART :—A GRAND MAGIC PERFORMANCE,
By a Celebrated Magician.

2ND PART :—A SOLEMN MESMERIC SEANCE,

By Monsieur F. A. Renaud, Professor and Mesmerist, which has never been held in India before. Tthose who are interested in this science are cordially invited.

Front Seats ..... Rs. 2
Back Seats..... ,, 1
Gallery ..... ,, 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half rupee Back Seats.

Performance will commence at 9. P.M., sharp.

Tickets can be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

WANTED to PURCHASE by the Rangoon Port Commissioners a small DOUBLE DECKED STEAMER, suitable for the conveyance of 300 passengers to and from the Segregation Camp. The vessel would require to have a clear deck space, for passengers, of not less than 1,000 square feet. Tenders, with plans and full particulars as to the Vessel, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on the 16th November, 1,900.

VICE-CHAIRMAN,
Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, the 2nd November, 1900.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that we have APPOINTED Mr. JAMES ANDERSON DICKSON McBAIN our MANAGER for India, Burma and Ceylon, and to the charge of our Head Office for that district at Bombay.

For the Board of Directors,
T. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary.

Montreal, October 13th, 1900.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT to PLY a STEAM FERRY between Bombay and the following places :—
URAN, HOG ISLAND, ULWA, MANDWA, KARANJA, REWAS, AND DHARAMTAR ;
for a period of five years.

The terms of the Contract may be seen on calling at the office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, or the Collector of Bombay, Customs House.

Tenders will be received so as to reach the Collector upto 30th October, 12 noon.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 9th November, 1900.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

No. 22.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay up to 12 noon, on date fixed against it, for contract as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer.

Description of articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of Earnest money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
Tea	General Contract, for Delivery at the different Stations according to the Tender Form.	As Provided for in the Schedule	1st April, 1901.	31st March, 1902 and 1903.	Rs. 1,000	12th December 1900.

H. R. F. ANDERSON, Captain,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 9th November, 1900.

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2403).

Length 80 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantia thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 500 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.—As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, this Mixture has been found invaluable. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. New soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

YOU will find DRESSES WASHED and DYED just like new at DESAI and Co., No. 37, Bombay and Chandanwady High School, opposite the old shop. Looks on theboard DESAI and Co., only.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins ; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS GOODS by every Mail.—Choicest Assortment of Toys, Dolls, Fancy and useful Presents at Prices beyond Competition —SHROFF BROTHERS.

RALEIGH CYCLE Co., have appointed Messrs VATCHA BROS. (Girgaum and Medows Street, their sole Agents. Beware of buying old stock Raleighs from elsewhere.

LARGE FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bander. Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel,

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily. Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other HandiOrgans, rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. K. H. PRICE. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4 ... to be had at this Office

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East contains the special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhoy & Co., at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Hunt, at Rs. 6-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS.—The perfect Art of Vocalization taught by MADAME SCHULTZ at own and Pupils' residences.—Apply 5, Colaba Causeway.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Pressos, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple 60		24	12
With Cur 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs. 60	Rs. 25	Rs. 12	Rs. 5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 590 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premium paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKIES.
PRIVATE RESERVE
O. H. L. LIQUEUR
SLATER'S V. O.

These WHISKIES are specially recommended to all who appreciate a good BLEND.

Of all Dealers or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen .....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen .....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.
CHERRY WHISKY.
IMPORTED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Handies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

1 S B B L E bores duck gun by T. Andrews, London, with implements in canvas bag.

1 ebonized cottage piano by Rose.

1 square piano by Collard and Collard.

By order of the liquidator, Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Ld., revolving book-stand, writing table, type writer, bench, chairs, box, etc.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Brothers and on account and at the risk of Pudmanand Singh Raja Bahadur of Pancli—

7 cases containing 5 phonographs with accessories.

AT 2 P.M.

2 new "Victoria" gent's bicycles.

A few second-hand bicycles.

1 Bay Arab horse, age 6 years height 14·7 believed sound.

1 English-made C spring cabriolet

1 light and strung-built victoria

1 second-hand office shigram

1 second-hand double-seated brougham

1 French-polished light dog-cart

The property of the late Mr. Moriarty.

1 second-hand victoria in good order for a single horse or pair, with a set of double harness.

The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.—

1 Strong-built landau and a set of single harness.

By order of Messrs S. R. Bottlewalla & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee.—

1 Victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, top floor, Hornby Road, Fort, next to Messrs King, King and Co's office the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best plateware and cutlery, brass bedstead complete, revolving writing table, photographs and oleographs, solid brass curtain rods with brackets, table, hanging and standing lamps, drawing room suit lined velvet, table ornaments, handsome screens with China cloth, English ice box, Hyderabad rugs China flower stands, gents bicycle, Singer's hand sewing machines etc. the property of C. E. PHILLIMORE, Esq. proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Sorabji Dhunjibhoy Powvalla, the following property, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of May, 1899 :—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,715 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 155 new Nos. 13660 and 13, old Survey No., and new Survey No. together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 2440 and 2443, and Street No. 87 (1), (2), and (3) and all which premises are situated at and on the north side of Khetwady Back Road at Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Khemraj Shricrustna, on or towards the west by the property of Arab Abdul Aziz, on or towards the north partly by the property of Goolbai, widow of Maneckjee Sorabjee Powvalla, and partly by the property of Jehangirjee Dadabhoy Khumbatta, and on or towards the south by the said Khetwady Back Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharsedji D. Shroff, Attorney to the Mortgagees, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th November, 1900

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Stable Co., 223 Reclamation Road, Byculla :—

1 Bay waler gelding, 15-3, broken to single and double harness.
1 Bay waler mare, 15-3, double harness.
4 Chesnut Walers, 16, double harness.
2 Bay waler geldings, 15-3, double harness.
1 Bay waler mare, 16, unbroken.
Also pair of black Shetland ponies, about 9 hands, broken to single and double harness
The horses are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one Mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co., rich Japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. The property of D J REUBEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BAPTY FLOUR MILL AT FALKLAND ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the spot, by instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable property, together with the machinery, articles, and things belonging thereto and hereinafter referred to :—

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

First.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the mill buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns, and offices erected thereon, situate on the north-east side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort, and in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,155 square yards and 3-9 of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with premises secondly hereafter described, under Collector's old Nos. 221, 224, 420, 421, 422, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, new Nos. 13725, 13925, 1396, 13938, 14013, and 14026, old survey No. and new Survey Nos. 3428, 2-6935, 2-6 52, 6957, and 6954, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under wards Nos. 2469, and 2465, to 2467, 2340, 2541, to 2362, and 2468 and 2-6-, and street Nos. 207, 220, 233, 491, 493, 1-5 (1), (2), & 497, 499, and 208 to 215, and 513, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by a road leading into the Falkland Road called Bapty Road, and partly by the property of Ruttanjee Dhunjibhai, on or towards the east by the properties belonging to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, the said Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhai, and Soomar Mahomed Issa, on or towards the south partly by the properties of Ramrutton Succaram and Abdoolali, and partly by a temple, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Abdoolali and partly by the Falkland Road, and, secondly, all that piece of land, with the chawl or sheds thereon, a part of which is covered by a tank of water, containing by admeasurement altogether 2,913 square yards and 6-9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate to the north of the said Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 202, 202, 420, 421, 452, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, new Nos. 1527, 1925, 1826, 13688, 14013, 14026, old Survey No. and new Survey Nos 3428, 2-6935, 3-69 2, 6957, and 6954, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under wards Nos 2469, 2165 to 2467, 2-40, 2-41, to 2362, 2468, and 2565, and street Nos. 207, 209, 210, 491, 493, 1-5 (1), 497, 499, and 2-6 to 212, and 513, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by Government ground, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, on or towards the south by the said Bapty Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Essa Khalifa, and which said premises secondly firstly and secondly described were formerly in the occupation of the liquidators of the Bapty Brothers, Limited, and now of the said Cowasjee Eduljee Patel.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All engines, boilers, mill gear, fixed and moveable machinery, mill accessories, plant, fixtures, implements, tools, and all other articles and things of the nature of or appertaining to machinery, which are now upon the said hereditaments and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the said mortgagees or to Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, attorneys for the Bank, at their office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CADJAN SHEDS.

On FRIDAY, the 16th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway goods yard, Waree Bunder,

4 cadjan sheds.

AUCTION SALE OF 93 BALES GREY PIECE GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs Meness & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Mr. Shankerprasad Hurliprasad Desai and on account and at the risk of Rupjee Purdhan—

95 bales grey piece goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, the following :—

1 case 72 tins by 1-1 gl. Copal varnish.
1 case 18 tins by 1 gl. ,,
2 cases 18 tins by 1 gl. and 72 tins by 1-1 gl. carriage varnish
2 cases 18 tins by 1 gl. and 72 tins by 1-1 gl. black Japan.
2 cases 18 tins by 1 gl. and 72 tins by 1-1 gl. French polish.

On account of the concerned—

7 Waverley typewriters.

A small consignment of gold gilt lockets, brooches, chains, rings, bracelets, etc.

95 mirrors in gold gilt frame, sizes, 26" by 16", 24" by 14", 23" by 13", 20" by 13" 1/" by 10".

1 secondhand sodawater machine with gas generator, safety valve, bottle washing and rinsing machine and 2 zinc tanks.

1 secondhand English cottage piano.

A lot of coloured piece-goods.

A lot of misc laneous goods comprising hanging lamps, time pieces, electroplated tea set, one brass Indian made bowl, one Rippingle's stove, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th November, 1900. Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company, held on the 3rd instant, at the registered Office of the Company, 1, Ash Lane, Fort, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per each Original share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 15 per each new issue B and C share of Rs. 125 (free of income-tax) for the year ended 31st December, 1899, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 26th November, 1900, to the shareholders whose names were on the register on the 3rd November, 1900.

Shareholders are requested to produce share certificates when applying for dividend warrants.

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

1, Ash Lane, Fort, 6th November, 1900.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY,
No. 57, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.

TERMS on Application :

TO THE MANAGER.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,
Temporary Address : Khandwa.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Evans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS : Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY. Rs. 2-12-0.

LIST OF VERY RARE WORKS FOR SALE.

1. Kuran, in Arabic, Suras 1-37, 4to, MS. beautifully written in large African characters, with headings in Cufic, Script, and ornaments in various colors to mark the sections, thieaves ; half calf (Dunieh) about 1682.

An unusually fine example of African Calligraphy, with rude but highly ornamental first page.

2. Al-Kuran (sacred Book of Islam), 12mo. MS. written within gold lines, with gold Sura headings and an illuminated 'hunwan' (first two pages) ; in a pretty binding painted with flowers, about 1200.

3. Kuran, printed by order of the Empress Catherine of Russia, Sm. folio, hf. bd., rare St. Petersburg, 1793.

4. Al-Kuran, in Arabic, 16 mo, a pretty little MS. in minute Nashki characters written with gilt and coloured rulings, with the Sura headings in gold and two richly illuminated pages at the beginning ; in a gilt and lackered Indian binding painted with flowers ; enclosed in an old leather case, with straps.

A. H. 974 (1566).

5. Al Kuran, The Sacred Book of Islam, in Arabic, Roy, 8vo Ms. on 451 leaves of glazed paper, written in fine bold Talik characters, 11 lines to the page, within rulings of blue and gold, with ornaments to mark the sections, and Sura headings in white upon a gold ground ; two brilliantly illuminated pages forming the 'hunwan' at the beginning ; in a richly gilt Indian binding, lined inside with gilt red leather.

Transcribed by Yakut Rakam Khan (about 1700) written probably for some prince or great noble of Aurungzib's Court.

All communications to be addressed to the FIRM,

READ THIS!

READ THIS !!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to
NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M*S*O*.	4. L*V*R*O*L.
2. B*R*I*.	5. *O*D*N.
3. C*P*N*A*E.	6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits," (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; and four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY, AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated, Partners with capital introduced, Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES :
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE :
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

LONDON MONEY MARKET of the 9th instant reports :—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£98 7-8—1-16
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 ,,
Bar Silver in London	29 9-16 plus 1-8
Do New York	63 5-8 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris	25'11 1-2 plus 1
Do New York	4'84 1-2 plus 1-4
Discount, Bank of England	4 unchanged.
Do Short London Bills	3 7-8 ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 ,,
Shipments of Silver to Bombay	£260,000.
,, ,, Calcutta	,, 10,000.

On Saturday the London Money Market showed the following :—

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 98 7-8 unch'd.
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£110 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 64 7-8—1-8
Bar Silver in London	29 5-8 plus 1-16
Do New York	63 3-4 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'11 1-2 uhch'd.
Do New York	4'84 1-2 ,,
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent. ,,
Do Short London Bills	4 p. c. plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 1-8 p. c. plus 1-8

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed steady. Surats firm. Manchester was steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 1,500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 7,000 bales. Spot 5 9-32 plus 3-32.

Arrivals closed steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5'9	5'6	5'1	4'81	4'54

plus 4-64 plus 4-64 plus 4-64 plus 3-64 plus 4-64

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady with Surats steady. Manchester was also steady and Arrivals quiet but steady :—

The day's sales were of which included no Surats	7,000 bales ...
Sales on Spec. and for Export	500 ,,
The day's Imports were	20,000 ,,
Spot	5,11-32 plus 1-16
Egyptian Fair Brown	7 14-16

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5-13	5-9	5'3	4'03	4'55

plus 4-64 plus 3-64 plus 2-64 plus 2-64 plus 1-64

The following is a summary of the week's Liverpool cotton business :—

	Bales	
Total Sales	58,000	
,, Sold on Speculation	1,000	
,, ,, for Exportation	2,000	
Forwarded to Consumers	95,000	
Actual Exports	4,000	
Imports of Week	135,000	
Actual Stock	342,000	
Weeks sales of Surats	300	
Surats forwarded to consumers	700	
,, Actual Stock	16,000	
In New York—		
Receipts at the Ports on 9th inst.	48,000	against
last year	53,000	
Exports to Great Britain	38,000	
,, Continent	25,000	
Mid.-Uplands	9 9-16 unchanged	
Futures, month of February	9'24 plus 14	
,, May	9'26 plus 15	
Receipts of Cotton in U. S. Ports on 10th inst.	31,000	
Exports to United Kingdom	18,000	
,, ,, France and Continent	6,000	
Mid-Uplands	9 9-16 unchanged.	
Futures February	9'21—3	
,, May	9'24—2	

The Local Cotton Market on Saturday was steady on account of the circulation of telegrams reporting a rise in Liverpool and New York ; and this tendency was intensified by advices of frost threatened in certain districts in America and of a consequent further advance at home. We quote :—

	Ready.	Jan.	March.
Bengal Fine Rs.	180 to 185	180	...
,, F. G. ,,	170	...	...
Broach, Fine ,,	210	...	...
,, Good ,,	190	...	222

Shippers took 200 bales Broach at Rs. 187, while the Mills took the following :—501 Kuramp at Rs. 212 ; 100 Demai Rs. 178 ; 100 Surat Rs. 258 ; 100 Khamgaon Rs. 188 and 100 Khandwa at Rs. 183.

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	294,000	257,000	446,000
,, Exports to U K	129,000	67,000	197,000
,, ,, to Continent	152,000	109,000	118,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,471,000	2238,000	3136,000
,, Exports to G B. ,,	951,000	635,000	1059,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	760,000	566,000	897,000
,, Stock at U S Ports	610,000	881,000	1105,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe oninstant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Total visible supply of all sorts	2,750,000	3,327,200	3,527,800
Do. ,, ,, of Surats	95,000	43,250	65,410

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	312,000	729,780	691,970
Do. in London	14,000	2,000	4,000
American Afloat	370,000	239,700	546,000
East Indian ,,	9,000	nil	1,000
Total	735,000	971,480	12,42,970
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 9-32	4 1-16	3 3-16
Do. of Good Bhownuger	4 13-32	3 15-32	2 9-16
Difference	29-324.	19 324.	20-324

The annual statement of the New York "Financial Chronicle gives the total American crop of the past season as 9,439,559 bales against 11,235,383 in 1898-99, 11,180,960 in 1897-98, and 8,714,011 in 1896-97. The particulars of supply and distribution compare as follows for the last two official years :—

	1899-00	1898-99
Receipts at Ports	6,574,552	8,464,959
Overland	1,264,710	1,370 398
Consumed South	1,599,917	1,400,025
Total Crop	9,439,559	11,235,383
Stock, Sept. 1st	400,335	186,272
Supply	9,839,894	11,421,655
Stock, Aug. 31	96,081	400,335
Deliveries	9,743,883	11,021,320
Exports to Great Britain	2,220,068	3,432,291
,, Channel	81,245	60,297
,, France	696,554	798,224
,, Rest Continent	2,568,169	2,805,157
Total to Europe	5,606,976	7,116,009
Export to Canada	108,601	99,760
Mexico, etc	19,407	19 914
Japan, etc	307,362	179,748
Burnt or lost	15,541	3,004
United States	3,686,096	3,562,888
Total U. S., etc	4,136,907	3,873311
Total Deliveries	9,743,883	11,021,320
United States	3,686,096	3,562,888
Cotton Imported	103,522	84,230
Total U. States	3,792,618	3,647,118
Of which North	2,192,671	2,247,092
South	1,659,947	1,400,025

The average gross weight per bale this season, was 503·69 lbs. against 513·14 lbs. in 1898-99 or 9·45 lb less. Had, therefore, as many pounds been put into each bale as during the previous season, the crop would have aggregated only 9,265,754 bales.

LONDON SEED MARKET REPORT for Friday shows

Rapeseed Dull
Yellow Cawnpore 44 1-4
April-May ; Hawant, Dunkirk ; Sellers.
Linseed easier ..... at 50
April-May ; Dunkirk ; Sellers.

For Saturday the Report shows Rapeseed to have continued dull with a gain to 46 1-2 in price, April-May, Dunkirk, Sellers, and Linseed to be easeer at 49 3-4 for the same terms.

THE BOMBAY WHEAT MARKET was quite but steady on Saturday and thought the business done remained small there was a harder tendency in prices for ready as shown by a fairly general advance of one anna.

THE SEED MARKET.—In spite of a good demand from shippers on the other hand showed a falling away of about two annas and was quite with little business. For shippers though ready buyers at their own price show no desposition to advance.

EXCHANGE.—On Saturday was quite with little stirring and the rates remain as before. Wire was sold early this current week at 1s. 3 15-16.

We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
do. ,, Francs	109 1-2
Japan 30 days sight	148 1-2
Hongkong do.	153
Shanghai do.	208

FREIGHTS. On Saturday were steady but quiet with little business.

The following were done for open ports April 18s. May 18s. 6d.

Ready Liverpool is	at 16s. 6d.
,, Hull	,, 16s. 6d. to 17s
,, Hamburg	,, 16s. 6d.
Liverpool April and May	,, 18s. 6d.

SUGAR.—The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, copies of statistics issued by the German Government showing the production of Sugar in the German Empire during the last Sugar Campaign. In the twelve months from 1st August 1899 to 31st July 1900, 12,466,432 metric tons of beetroot were used in sugar-making, the quantity in the previous campaign having been 12,150,642 tons. In 1899-1900, the production of raw sugar amounted to 1,576,673 metric tons, and that of refined sugar, sugar manufactures, &c., to 1,212,471 metric tons, the corresponding quantities for the previous campaign having been 1,521,716 and 1,185,922 metric tons respectively. During August, 1900, the production of raw sugar in Germany amounted to 4,860 metric tons, and that of refined sugar, etc to 69,963 metric tons, as compared with 2,890 and 61,544 metric tons, during the month of August 1899. No beetroots were used during the month, but 56,039 tons of raw sugar, as well as syrup &c., were worked up into refined sugar and sugar manufactures.

GOVERNMENT PAPER on Saturday showed no change and little movement the prices remaining as before Rs. 97-8 for ready and Rs. 97-7 for the Settlement.

SHARES were quiet, Port Canning Company losing 2 1-2 to Rs. 480, while Manockjee Petits went to Rs. 1,800 s xd.

THE PAPER CURRENCY.—The following abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October 1900, has just been published :—

	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	42,00,000	11,31,62,255	11,73,61,255
Allahabad	.....	1,32,62,930	1,32,62,930
Lahore	.....	2,24,51,550	2,24,51,550
Bombay	38,77,845	7,71,73,185	8,10 51,030
Karachi	.....	96,89,585	96,89,535
Madras	4,92,925	2 85,48,265	2,90,41,190
Calicut	.....	12,22,810	12,22 810
Rangoon	.....	88,93,785	88,93 785
Total	85 70,770	27,44,03,315	28,29,74,085
Deduct— Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign circles and in course of remittance to circles of issue			.....
		Total	28,29,74,085

Reserve in Coin and Bullion.

Silver Coin.	Silver held as security for notes.	Gold.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	1,08,22,718	3,46 10,105	5,14,32,823
Allahabad	29,88,648	17,66 332	47,54,980
Lahore	38,59,400	14,77,365	53,36,855
Bombay	1,27,17,598	1,50,99,983 7,91,27,252	10,45,44,836
Karachi	18 50,070	13,36,140	31,86,810
Madras	49 83,700	9,37 080	59 24,040
Calicut	6,40,070	1,41,300	7,81,970
Rangoon	63,27,210	6,84,015	70,11,225
Total	5,01,93,934	1,36,99,986 11,90,80,219	18,29,79,139

Deduct—
Amount due as bills drawn by one circle or another ... ... *nil.*
Net total Rs. 18,29,74,139

Price paid for Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20 81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882. 9,99,99,946

Grand Total Rs. 28,29,74,085

The following from the "Times" of October 26th has interest in relation to ratio of Paper Currency :—

The Bankers Magazine furnishes the returns of the circulation of the private and joint stock banks in England and Wales for the four weeks ended October 6th, 1900. These returns, combined with the circulation of the Scotch and Irish banks for the four weeks ended September 29, and the average circulation of the Bank of England for the four weeks ended October 10 (the nearest date furnished by their returns) give the following results of the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom, when compared with the previous month :—

	Sept.	Oct.	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Bank of England	30 014,782	29,892,411	—	122,371
Private Banks	335,556	343,160	7,604	—
Joint Stock Banks	796,650	819,943	23,293	—
Total in England	31,146,988	31,055,514	30,897	122,371
Scotland	7,868,749	8,070,295	201,546	—
Ireland	6,447,737	6,793,735	345,998	—
United Kingdom	45,463,474	45,919,544	456,070	Net inc.

And as compared with the corresponding period of last year the above returns show an increase of £1,598,791 in the circulation of notes in England and an increase of £2,101,652 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, the following is the state of the circulation :—

The English private banks are below their fixed issue	£902,564
The English joint stock banks are below their fixed issue	731,792
Total below fixed issue in England	£1,621,656
The Scotch Banks are above their fixed issue	£5,393,945
The Irish Banks are above their fixed issue	439,241

The average stocks of Bullion held by the Bank of England, in both departments, during the month ended October 10, was £35,335,013, being an increase of £1422,038 as compared with the previous month, and an increase of £1,395,571 when compared with the same period last year.

The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish Banks during the months ended September 29 :—

Gold and Silver held by the Scotch Banks	£3,524,664
Gold and Silver held by the Irish Banks	3,460,570
	£6,985,234

being an increase of £425,466 as compared with the previous return, and an increase of £265,480 when compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The Return from the Bank of England for the week ending 24th inst. gives the following results when compared with the previous week :—

Rest	£3,161,567	Increase	£7,743
Public Depts	8,018,243	Decrease	514,458
Other Depts	4,979,370	Increase	14,565

On the other side of the account :

Government Securities	£20,191,034	No change	
Other Securities	25,508,150	Decrease	£145,919
Notes Unemployed	19,382,235	Decrease	391,275

The amount of notes in circulation is £29,479,915 being a decrease of £290,045 ; and the stock of coin and bullion in both departments is £32,802,494, showing, when compared with the preceding return, a decrease of £670,997. As £846,000 in gold was withdrawn for export, about £175,000 in coin appears to have been returned from circulation.

Subjoined is a comparison of the position of the Bank, of England the Money Market, the prices of Consols etc., with the corresponding week of the last year :—

	At present.	Same week
		last year.
Coin and Bullion	£32,802,494	£33,766,717
Total Reserve	21,07,579	22,527,147
Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities	42 7-8 p. c.	41 3-8 p. c.
Notes in circulation	£29,479,915	£28,029,570
Total Deposits	49,027,613	50,545,009
Securities in Banking Department	45,799,184	45,914,430
Bank Rate of Discount	4 p.c.	5 p. c.
Open Market ,,	3 3-4 p.c.	4 3-16 p. c.
Consols	98 11-16	103 7-8
Average Price of Wheat	23 3-4d.	28 d 4 d

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs that the principal figures in the return of the Bank of France are as follows :—

ASSETS.	Oct. 25. Fr.	Oct. 18. Fr.
Coin and Bullion	3,407,267,000	3,398,666,000
Bills discounted and advances	1,299,060,000	1,349,329,000
LIABILITIES.	Oct. 25. Fr.	Oct. 18. Fr.
Note Circulation	4,022,608,000	4,029,652,000
Treasury Deposits	281,025,000	291,817,000
Private Deposits	462,264,000	480,170,000

This shows increases of Fr. 8,511,000 in Bullion and of Fr. 49,208,000 in Treasury Deposits ; with decreases of Fr. 50,269,000 in discounts and advances, of Fr. 47,044,000 in Note Circulation and Fr. 17,912,000 in Private Deposits. The stock of metal consists of Fr. 2,292,888,000 in gold, an increase of Fr. 10,865,000, and Fr. 1,114,369,000 in silver, a decrease of Fr. 2,294,000. (Quotation ends).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 2-49m., 2-53s. Low water, 9-0m., 8-18s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Central India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Evening Concert in Aid of Funds of Afghan Memorial Church, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,973, the daily average being 160. The total of new patients was 784.

SINKING OF A PROW.—On Thursday evening a prow, laden with coal, was leaving the steam-ship Hambliton, in charge of tindal Arjoon Ramji, when she sprang a leak and sank. The crew were saved by a tony, which happened to be alongside of it at the time of the occurrence.

THE ORIENTAL MILLS AT TARDEO.—A vernacular paper states that Messrs. Khatao Makanjee and Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia are negotiating for the purchase of the Oriental Mills at Tardeo. They are said to have made an offer of fourteen lakhs of rupees for the mills to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit.

A MISSING DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.—Narayen Khundoo, who resides at Haines Road, reported to the police, on Friday evening, that his daughter-in-law, Luximee, aged twelve years, left home on the new year's day, stating that she was going to work at the earthworks at Worice, and has not since returned home. She did not seem to have attended the work.

THE LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE.—A life of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee by two Parsee ladies has already been published in the Gujeratee language. A comprehensive biography of the deceased in English, with some of his letters and correspondence on important public matters, is now being prepared by his brother, Mr. Dorab N. Bahadurjee and Mr. Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, barristers-at-law.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.—The concert to-night, in aid of the organ and choir fund of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, should draw a large audience, considering it is some time now since Bombay had anything of the kind. The programme of music arranged by Mr. Dove, the organist of the church, is an excellent one and should be much enjoyed. Some of the best of our local talent are helping and the Colonel and Officers of the Norfolk Regiment have been good enough to allow the band to take part. The full programme can be seen in our advertisement columns.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—The dead body of one Janoobee, a Mahomedan widow, aged about forty years, was, yesterday morning, found floating in a well in the Mahomedan Cemetery at Sonapore. The police inquiries showed that about three years ago deceased lost her only son and since then she had not been right in her head. She behaved strangely and used to wander about the cemetery and lived in a hut in the graveyard. She was supported by her son-in-law, who used to visit her occasionally. The deceased was last seen alive on Saturday afternoon and yesterday morning the gravedigger noticed her body in the well. At an inquest held by Mr. Byrne, the coroner, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HINDU WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.—At the Widow Marriage Hall, Girgaum, on Saturday, with the support of Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas, was celebrated one more Hindu widow marriage in the presence of a fairly large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The bride was Bai Raliat, aged 20, daughter of an Audich Brahmin ; and the bridegroom was Revashunker Narotum, aged 27, an Audich Gohilwadi Brahmin. The bride was first married at the age of nine years and became a widow at fifteen, and had since then been living with her father-in-law in Bombay. About a month ago she expressed to Mr. Bhagwandas her wish to re-marry ; and that gentleman took the necessary steps to gratify her wish in that behalf.

DROWNING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Parel Bhoiwada Police Station, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Kaishoo Bhicaji, a Hindu lad, aged ten years, son of a coal-labourer, who resides at Parel. About noon, on the 8th instant, the deceased was washing clothes in an old quarry-hole near his house, when he accidentally slipped in and was drowned. The accident was noticed by two girls, who were at the time passing by the quarry-hole and they raised an alarm. The police appeared on the scene and dragged the quarry-hole for many hours, but did not succeed in recovering the body. On Friday afternoon, the body rose to the surface of the water, when it was removed by the police. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

FATAL FALL DURING FEVER DELIRIUM.—At Argyle Road, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Pandoo Janoo, a Hindu labourer, aged about thirty years, who resided in an attic over the second storey of a house at the above locality. The deceased had no friends or relatives in Bombay. He was attacked with fever about four days ago, which continued increasing, and on Friday he was delirious. He was looked after by some of the tenants in the house and was last seen alive on Friday night. At 5 o'clock on Saturday morning he was found missing from bed and on an inquiry being made he was found lying dead in the gully which runs by the side of the house. There was a bleeding wound on his head and his left thigh was fractured. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death during fever delirium.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Prince's Dock, on the body of Govind Crushna, a Hindu labourer, aged about thirty years. The deceased resided at Haines Road and worked in the docks. On Saturday morning a gang of fifteen labourers, including the deceased, was engaged in removing bags of bone dust from No. 2 shed into a steamer in the Prince's Dock. The bags were stacked against a tier of five bales of piece-goods, which were placed one on the top of the other. The deceased and two other labourers had pulled down a bag, and were standing with their backs to the bales, waiting for the men to return from the steamer to carry it away, when the tier of piece-goods bales suddenly gave way. One of the bales fell on the deceased, knocking him down to the ground. When extricated, Govind was found to be gasping, and died almost immediately. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

INEXORABLE MARWAREE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted one Goolba Roopa, a Marwaree, before Mr. W. Webb on a charge of theft of Rs. 100 in cash, belonging to his master, Cooba Hessa, a Marwaree shop-keeper, of Jail Road. On the 15th October last complainant took the accused in his employ as a cook. Next day accused left his service and proceeded to Jodhpur. During the Dasvalee holidays, the complainant, according to the custom prevailing amongst the native merchants, went over his account books and discovered a note for Rs. 100 missing from his cash box. He suspected the accused and went to Jodhpur, where he met Goolba, who admitted having stolen the money, and handed him Rs. 100 in silver. The complainant not being satisfied with the recovery of his stolen money, induced the accused to accompany him to Bombay. On arriving here complainant made over the accused to the police. The magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY FROM A CHILD.—Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Rutnia Yessoo, a notorious character, was charged by Inspector Barker, with attempting to steal silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 18, from the person of a Hindu girl, named Dewbai, the daughter of Nathoo Ambaji, a dock-labourer, who resides at Nowroji Hill. On Friday evening the child was playing in front of her parents' house, when accused picked her up and was carrying her away, evidently with the object of robbing her of her ornaments. Suddenly the child's father, who was returning home from work in company of one Bundoo Ambaji, met the accused, and the girl on seeing her father, called out to him "Baba, baba." The accused fearing detection set the child down on the road and started running away. He was pursued by the complainant's companion Bundoo, who arrested him, and made him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted four previous convictions for similar offences. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

SWINDLING A GRAIN MERCHANT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Shamji Pragji was charged with cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of 140 bags of rice, valued at Rs. 1,028, belonging to one Arjoon Dawsey, a grain merchant of Bombay. Three other Bunias, named Jairam Kanji, Valji Cooverji and Tooisidas Lakhmisey were charged with aiding and abetting No. 1 in the commission of the offence. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared to prosecute. On the 31st October last second accused Jairam, called at the complainant's firm, and said that one Ataji Lukhmidas, with whom complainant had dealings, wanted 140 bags of Rangoon rice. A rate of Rs. 7-5-8 per bag was fixed. Complainant gave him an order for 140 bags on Verson Dharsey, a muccadum of one Gangji Nensey. The same day the first accused presented the order to the muccadum, who delivered the goods to him, and took his signature in a book. The accused then brought fourteen carts, had them loaded with the goods, and directed the cartmen to take them to Wari Bunder. According to an arrangement made previously the third and fourth accused took delivery of the goods at Wari Bunder and consigned them to Belapore. Next day when Gangji Nensey sent his man to the complainant for payment of the rice, the latter made inquiries, and ascertained that Ataji Lukhmidas had not sent for the goods and that he had been swindled by the accused. He reported the matter to the police. The first accused was pointed out by the muccadum and was taken in custody. No. 1 then made a statement and took the police to Belapore, where a godown belonging to a certain grain merchant was searched, and 133 bags of rice and a half were recovered. The bags bore complainants' marks and were at once identified. The second accused was arrested by the Ahmednugger Police and subsequently other accused were taken in custody. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

AN ALLEGED COLOURABLE DEED OF SALE.

KALAWA KOM MANAPPA AGSALER VS. BASAPPA BIN IRAPPA PATDAKAL.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Assistant Judge at Bijapur, in appeal No. 104 of 1897. The Hon. Mr. Chandawarker appeared for Kalawa, appellant and original defendant No. 2 ; and Mr. N. V. Gokhale for Basappa, original plaintiff and respondent.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving the court's judgment, said : The respondent-plaintiff sued as puachaser of certain lands from defendant No. 1, who was himself a purchaser from defendant No. 2, to recover possession of the same. Plaintiffs deed of purchase was passed in 1895, and defendant No. 2's deed of sale in favour of defendant No. 1 was passed in 1824. Defendant No. 1 did not oppose the claim. Defendant No. 2 contended that the deed of sale passed by her to defendant No. 1, was colourable, and that it was executed with a view to protect the property from certain Bhaubands. She claimed that neither defadant No. nor plaintiff, nor their tenants had ever obtained possession, which all along had been with her. The Court of first instance laid down three issues:—(1) whether defendant No. 3 succeeded in show

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, C. I., Lieut.-Colonel R. OWEN, Military Secretary, C. H. Hill Esq., I. C. S., Private Secretary, Lieut Colonel A. E. J. Croly, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer, Captain the Hon'ble C. F. GREVILLE, A.-D.-C., Captain J. E. Greig, A.-D.-C., and Captain M.D. WOOD A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, Bombay, by 9 p.m., on 5th November, 1900, should be addressed Governor's Camp, without the addition of any Post Town until 1th December 1900, should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, Bombay.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Dated Malabar Point, Bombay, 6th November, 1900.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Foreland, 2,832 tons, Captain J McCutcheon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 591 tons, Captain A Ahrens, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 318 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,010 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 23 cases opium, 83 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr Bell, Miss Reypert, Mr Fernandes, 8 natives and 66 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 8th Nov. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Dann, Capt Gunning, Mrs Sharpe, Mr W R Pearce, Mr O'Boycer, Dewan Dayaram Gidumui, Rev F Misquetta, Mrs Browne, Mr and Mrs W Marsh, Mr Burcroft, Mr P Pier Shah and 102 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Elliot and two children, Mr and Mrs J B Alcock, Miss Moloney, Mr McCormack, Col R O Lloyde, Mr P C Godfell, Mr J S Booth, Mrs Penelope-Jones, Mr nayes, Mr Make Bernbardt, Mrs F Wadren, Mr Stafford, Mr M Rustomjee, one native clerk, one gentleman, Mr B Magonbhoy and 200 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	D Baldwin s	Canepa	Genoa, Oct 13
	Simla s	Bamber	Busreh, Oct 29
10	Peninsular s	Leigh	Aden, Nov 5
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Nov 8
11	Tientsines	Daniel	Kobe, Oct 13
	H M T S Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Karachi, Nov 8

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Clan MacNeil s	Makepeace	Vizagapatam
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Oriental s	Jephson	Aden
	Safari s	Ahrens	Zanzibar, &c
11	Foreland s	McCutcheon	Calcutta
	R I M S Clive	Baugh	Goa

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for Aden.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Okara, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Chisholm s—30 cases rum, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Arabia s—15 cases whisky and 200 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 34 bales paper, A H Russoolbhoy; 150 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

China s—1 case pianoforte, Marcks and Co.
Egypt s—52 cases gin, brandy and whisky, and 35 schnapps, D Cowasjee; 35 cases portwine, D Dadabhoy; 75 cases gin, Nowrojee Ardasir and Sons; 12 cases angastura bitter, B Smyth and Co; 15 bales paper, B Sazba and Co; 34 packages provision, S R Subedar; 10 cases port and 5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Steinberger s—26 bales paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Egypt s—240 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 10.

For LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—30 bales wool, A Elahibux; 51 bales wool and 103 bales goat hair, Hajee Mamed Abba.

For GLASGOW.

Arabia s—5 hogsheads Indian condiments, M M Poonjiajee and Sons.

For LONDON.

Egypt s—120 cwt buffalo horns, V Gangjee; 125 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 31 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co.

For ANTWERP.

Cardium s—74 bales twist waste, N Futehally and Co.

For HAMBURG.

Cardium s—165 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,802 cwt myrabollams, J Chanes and Co.

For HONGKONG.

Bengal s—1,200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

For KOBE.

Bormida s—200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 12.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

447-99—Thakurdas and Co—Ranchordas Purshotamdas vs Venkata Ganoo Essu Sakerker and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

612-00—Hiralal M and M—Hargowan Lachminarayen and others vs Shermal Tansukhrai.

Long Causes

715-99—Muljee and R—Dherajlal Kalidas and another vs Ladkibai and another—Hiralal M and M.
126-00—Ardesir H and D—Framroz Hormusjee Pestonjee vs Soorajmal Magniram Sapookar—Bolkeli M and M.
87-00—Bhaisanker and K—Motilal Shivlal vs Bora Babujee Noorbhai—Payne G S and M.
256-9582-00—Parbhoolayal Ramanand vs Toolsiram Agdiram and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
597-01—Unwalla and P—Peerozshaw Hormusjee Master vs Dada Miya Davul Juffer—Payne G S and M.
362-00—Thakurdas D C and H—Hunsraj Parmanand vs Sassoon J David and others—Ardesir H D and Co.
251-8591-00—Crawford B and Co—Narondas Purshotumdas vs Thackchand Manockchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
511-00—In person—Adam Radardina vs Hajee Oosman Suleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.
522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.
526-03—N M Cama—Ardesir Nowrojee Thoothi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee A satar Noorani—Tyabjee D and Co.
556-00—Captain and V—Hajee Oosman Abba vs Pranjivandas Kalidas and another—Thakurdas and Co.
426-03—Unwalla and P—Ratanji Arisnajee and others vs Manoredas Kevaldas and others—Hormusjee and R.
273-00—Shamrao and M—Murjiwan Narondas vs Edward Charles Oorien—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

217-92—Payne G S and M—Jethmull Ramanand and another vs Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Co Ld—Crawford and co.
709-99—Thakurdas and Co—Abdur Rehman Hajee Goolam Hoosein bin Tahib and another vs Esmail Hajee Abdulla bin Hajee Sahir—F P Pavri.
509-99—Framjee and D—Rehmoobhai Allana and others vs Peerbhoy Khakibhoy—Payne G S and Co.
240-00—Crawford B and Co—Kassumjee Buxajee and others vs Thacker Murarjee Cooverjee—Little and Co.
241-00—Crawford B and Co—Kassumjee Buxajee and others vs Raghowjee Cullianjee—Little and Co.
242-00—Crawford B and Co—Kassumjee Buxajee and others vs Thakor Girdhardas Cooverjee—Little and Co.
243-00—Crawford B and Co—Kassumjee Buxajee and others vs Vandravan Premjee—Little and Co.
244-00—Kasmajee Buxajee and others vs Thakor Lilladhar Pragjee—Little and Co.
133-00—Smetham B and N for pauper—Willabai and others vs Manglia Narayen and others—Jamsetjee and R.
762-92—Wadia and G—Chandulal Khooshaljee vs Framjee Dorabjee—Framjee and D.
187-98—Thakurdas and Co—Koolsumbai vs Salley Mahomed Jafferbhoy and others—Little and Co.
326-11335-00—Crawford and Co—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs The New Mofussil Co Ld—Payne G S and M.
131-03—Thakurdas and Co—Fazalbhoy Visram and others vs Jambai and others—Little and Co, Thakurdas and Co, and Muljee and R.
129-00—Mathuthai J and M—Jivraj Gordhandas vs Nagarmal Shivprasad and others—Hiralal M and M.
521-03—Daphtary and F—Manolchand Poojiram and others vs Mogan Tarachand—In person.
590-00—Chitnis M and M—V Sambandam Moodliar and others vs Tokersey Veljee—Pestonjee R and K.
753-99—Shamrao and M—Osman Dawson and others vs Abdul Latiff Abba Ayab Haji Mahomed and another—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

410-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdul Satar vs Abdoolally Boodabhoy—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

676-00—Daphtary and F—Eknath Raghunath Khote and others vs Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarker and others.
678-00—Payne G S and M—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs Jivan Manglia and others.

Long Cause.

666-98—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

422-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonla Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.
472-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.
408-00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David-Sassoon and others vs The Bushire Trading Co, Ld and others—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

704-98—Mantri and B—Bapubhai Atmaram vs Ramdas Pandaba and others—R M Mody and B and K partly decreed.
266-00—Captain and V—Bai Jetabai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M—Part heard.
559-00—N M Cama—Sha Kuverjee Khimjee and another vs Haji Vali Haji Ismail—Little and Co. Short Cause.
68-2362 00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodibai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
318-99—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dheeranath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S B V and K, and D and D—Part heard.
715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghraj vs Khimchand Jethmal and another—M N Saklatwalla.
357-00—Ardesir H and D—Vardhman Mansey vs Bhatoorbhooj Rattansey and another—Captain and V.
574-00—Smetham B and N—Bai Ramcooverbai and others vs Gordhandas Soonderdas—Mansukla l D and J.
240-00—R P Mehta—Krishnajee V Limajee vs Bai Doorgabai and another—P P Bharucha and J and R.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

SYMINGTON—AITKEN—October 24, at St Peter's Cranley Gardens, London, by the Rev James Aitken, Rector of the Memorial Church, Cannes, uncle of the bride, James Halliday Symington of Bombay, second son of the late Rev A M Symington, D D, of Birkenhead, to Maud McGrigar Aitken, youngest daughter of the late General W rD Aitken.
WALCOTT—VICARY—October 23, at Holy Trinity Church, Bessborough Gardens, Col Walcott, C B, and J P for Devon to Mrs Vicary, widow of J Vicary, J P, and daughter of the late Lieut Col Cox, formerly of the 66th Regt.

DEATHS.

CARNEGY—October 25, at Queen's Gate Terrace, London, S W, General Alexander Carnegy, C B, late commanding Northern Division, Bombay Army, aged 71 years.
GADDUM—October 14, from injuries sustained from a bicycling accident, Frederick D Gaddum, second son of George Henry Gaddum, of Adria House, Didsbury, near Manchester, aged 40.
MAUDE—October 19, at Windsor Castle, Col F C Maude, V C, C B, late Royal Art, a Military Knight of Windsor, son of the late Capt Hon F Maude, R N, aged 72.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

CARRUTHERS—November 9, at Chetput, Madras, the wife of W R Carruthers, of a son.
DAVIDSON—November 6, at Bandikui, Rajputana, the wife of Mr W Davidson, of a daughter.
ROGERS—November 7, at Glen Urquhart, Simla, the wife of Captain H S Rogers, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GODFREY—KINGSFORD—November 5, at St John's Church, Secunderabad, Deccan, by the Rev Arthur H B Brittain, Senior Chaplain, George Cochrane, second son of George Brown Godfrey, of Cranleigh, Surrey, to Ethel Beatrix, eldest daughter of the late Douglas Kingsford, Barrister-at-Law, and of Mrs Kingsford, of Cowden, Kent.

DEATH.

GILBERT—November 7, at Dinapore, Lydia, Cleugh, the dearly loved wife of Edward L Gilbert, late Bengal Police, and the second daughter of the late John Macleod, Esq, Magistrate, Bengal U C S, and grand-daughter of the late Rev William Bowley, Chaplain of Ghazipore.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1900.

THE Premier's speech, at the Lord Mayor's banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, is inevitably addressed to a much larger audience than that gathered together in the Guildhall. And Lord Salisbury, on Friday night, spoke with the full knowledge that Europe, as well as Britain, would weigh his utterances. It was his first public appearance since the conclusion of the Anglo-German Agreement and people waited anxiously for a further declaration of policy. But his Lordship, as usual, was cautious. He reviewed the South African situation and the position in China, and referred, though not apparently in detail, to the continued friendly relations with the United States, expressing his satisfaction at the re-election of President McKinley, as being calculated to prolong the amicable feeling now existing between the two countries. Army Reform also came within the range of his remarks. The war in South Africa naturally took precedence, and although he must have known at the time of the important victory at Bothaville, there was presumably no jubilant reference thereto, Lord Salisbury contenting himself with a general reference to the achievements of our soldiers which, as he has doubtless reason to know, have greatly altered our position in the eyes of foreign critics and—a still greater source of gratification—established in the eyes of the world, the sympathy of our colonies with the Mother-country. The enormous value of this sympathy consists in its practical nature, which was scarcely less of a surprise to England herself than to Europe. It revealed to the world the immensity of Britain's recruiting ground, and the vastness of the reserves from which we can draw in time of need. As Mr. Chamberlain observed, some days earlier, although the war called forth all the latent hostility of our ill-wishers throughout the world, it elicited from our colonies a spontaneous and universal adhesion to the Mother-country. And in giving expression to his feeling on the matter Lord Salisbury also voiced the prevailing popular sentiment which would also have welcomed some intimation as to what is further proposed to be done towards uniting more firmly the destinies of the colonies with those of Great Britain. In that direction the country looks for developments, but it is somewhat early to expect any definite pronouncement. The settlement of the newly-acquired South African colonies must come first and that settlement is unfortunately still far from accomplishment. Progress is being made, albeit slowly, and we may look forward with confidence to an united South Africa, not of the character Mr. Kruger anticipated, but a South Africa such as those who have its best interests at heart devoutly wish for.

To China Lord Salisbury devoted a large proportion of his observations, remarking at the outset that it was characteristic of the European concert that while it tends to preserve peace among the Powers it also tends to defer the solution of any problem. And this cannot but be so while the plenipotentiaries are potent only in name and must submit every proposal to their governments for approval. The process is tedious and negotiations protracted, but these very faults make for peace, less friction between the Powers being likely to result than would be the case if ambassadors were given a freer hand. Lord Salisbury did not pretend that the Powers were in line as to the settlement of China. What he claimed was that the Anglo-German Agreement represented the feeling of the majority of the Allies, and if its objects were achieved China need cause no anxiety. That view, however it must be noted, is entirely at variance with the opinion of Sir Robert Hart, who more than any other European may be said to understand Chinese politics. To act according to the terms of the Anglo-German Agreement, he declares, is to imperil the world's future, and in a remarkable magazine article which we summarise elsewhere, he writes:—"Nothing but partition—a difficult and unlikely international settlement—or a miraculous spread of Christianity in its best form—a not impossible, but scarcely to be hoped for, religious triumph—will defer, will avert this danger. Is either the one or the other within the limits of practical politics or practical propagandism? I fear not! And if not, what? Then the lawlessness of the present uprising must be condoned, and the Manchu Dynasty supported. To this end it will be made to lose face as little as possible; but trade in arms will not cease, and our sons and our grandsons will reap the whirlwind." This view of affairs will be welcome to Russia, and, as we are asked to believe, a minority of the Powers. It was reported last week that Russia, France and Japan had entered into an agreement as a reply to the understanding of England and Germany. But the statement was probably no more worthy of credence than the bulk of the news which finds circulation concerning China. Still France and Russia are friends, and there are many reasons why Russia and Japan might be.

The British Government's avowed object however is, in Lord Salisbury's words, to assist China to return to regular government and prosperity. And if that object were adopted and kept in view by all the Powers there would be little danger of conflict. But alas, the desire to make use of the present complications to obtain for themselves territorial advantages in Chinese dominions is not absent from the minds of all the Powers, as is to be seen from Russia's notification of the "annexation of some land opposite the British and German settlements by right of conquest." A protest is inevitable and the concluding observations of Lord Salisbury may be taken as an indication that his Lordship is fully alive to the dangers ahead. Friction between the Powers during the further negociations is inevitable, and, said Lord Salisbury, we must remember that the pacific intentions of Government are liable to be superseded by outbursts of popular ignorance which might interrupt the peace on which our prosperity depends. To secure against that interruption the Premier would act upon the time-worn Roman precept "Si vis pacem para bellum"; and consider carefully our defences. The utterance might be taken as significant of the intention of the Government to let no grass grow under its feet in carrying out army reforms but for some obscure passage Reuter mentions and which the Home press severely criticises. It is true, as Lord Salisbury said at the commencement of his speech, that the successes of our soldiers have reflected honour on the people and the history of Great Britain. But he could not, if he wished, turn a deaf ear to the popular demand for army reform or close his eyes to the lessons of the war. Many of our contemporaries at Home are disappointed at Lord Salisbury's meagre treatment of military questions, reference being only made to defences. What the nation demands is a warlike rather than a defensive military policy. We have brave soldiers; we have the colonies ready and willing to give us more; we have still the friendship of the United States; we have turned the last lap with regard to South Africa; we have concluded an agreement with Germany as regards the settlement of matters with China. But these will avail us little if we do not remember that with the growth of our empire the calls on the military services become greater, and that the need for the overhauling and strengthening of the whole military machine has been proved an imperative necessity.

OUR London correspondent gives us an account of the progress made in the erection of the mausoleum of the late Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., in the Parsee Burying-ground at Woking. By Mr. Wadia's desire the design for the tomb was left in the hands of Sir George Birdwood, and that gentleman has been assisted by Mr. Colcutt, the architect of the Imperial Institute. The result, as our correspondent says, has been the re-arrangement of the entire Parsee Burying-ground in accordance with the plan of the plot in which the tomb of Cyrus stands at Pasargadæ. That city, seventy miles from Abadeh, was built by Cyrus on the site of his great victory over Astyages, the Mede, and subsequently became one of the royal cities of the Achæmenian dynasty, whose kings were crowned there. Alexander the Great visited it on his return from India in B. C. 324 and found the tomb rifled of its treasures. The tomb of Cyrus is surrounded by a graveyard and a small hamlet and is now used as a mosque. It is a square building of polished marble, raised on five (or seven) gigantic steps, and is about forty feet high, the inside consisting of a chamber about ten feet by eight. The walls are covered with inscriptions and hung with the remains of offerings left by Persian visitors, among whom the building is known as the tomb of the mother of Solomon. On a pillar near to is an inscription which according to Strabo reads:—"O man, I am Cyrus, son of Cambyse, founder of the Persian Empire, and sovereign of Asia, therefore grudge me not this sepulchre." Sir George Birdwood's first inscription resembles this somewhat, but his second is more poetical and more truly classical, the work of an Orientalist "saturated with the spirit of antiquity and the archaic faith of Iran," reading thus:—"Those of our posterity who lovingly recall our Name; who in the dark months of the sunken Sun of Winter, sitting beside their household fires reverently meditate on our name, and when the Sun of Summer warms the earth, offer to our disembodied spirit, the fragrance of flowers and fruit, and ever name us with a Blessing, them shall the Lord of All Grace and Glory, the Lord Ahuramazda, bless Everlastingly."

WHILE the Russians annex land, by right of conquest, in face of the British and German settlements in China, the Germans having developed the process of the manufacture of indigo a lecture is delivered in Berlin in which the advice is calmly given to the Government of India to convert, in the interests of India, their indigo lands to the production of foodstuffs. The counsel is a somewhat discounted by the fact that it is given by the manager of the German company that manufactures the new brand of indigo. Still these are significant facts. Our supposed rivals, the Russians, sit down opposite us and our allies in China, the Germans, defy us; and at the other side of the world these newly-acquired treaty-bound friends bid us give up an important branch of trade to make room for their excellent imitation, made in Germany, of the Indian natural dye. It is well that England has a tolerably thick skin, and can afford to refuse to be irritated by these pin-pricks. "In the interests of India" is a smart application of the theory that one's neighbours should practise what one preaches. Such advice cannot be, of course, tendered in the interests of German manufacture. The satisfactory result to the Ludwigshafen manager of our following it would be simply a by-product of his altruistic suggestion. The "Times" in a special article on the manufacture of indigo remarks on its enormous development in Germany and calculates that a quantity equal to that produced annually at Ludwigshafen would require the cultivation of 2,50,000 acres in India.

GOVERNMENT has published a twelve-page foolscap document on the subject of Mr. Giles's observations on Mr. Malabari's verses and his patriotism, in the recent report on Native Publications. Mr. Giles had his say. He was criticised by every English and Native newspaper in the Presidency, and Mr. Malabari made a very effective reply in the columns of the "Mahratta," the principal portion of which we reproduced. We regret that the matter was not allowed to rest there. Mr. Malabari, in the exercise of his judgment, deemed it necessary to address a strongly-worded protest to Government. Mr. Giles replied and at the conclusion of a voluminous correspondence Government supports its officer, declaring that Mr. Giles has "justified the criticism to which Mr. Malabari takes exception." Beyond expressing their readiness to accept Mr. Malabari's assurance that he did not intend his writings to convey any unconstitutional suggestion, Government do not consider it necessary to make any further remarks on the correspondence. It was a pity that Mr. Malabari gave them the opportunity of saying so much. Everybody who knows Mr. Malabari and his works also knows his loyalty and his patriotism, so as the devil said on a memorable occasion there is much cry but very little wool.

A PARAGRAPH of somewhat special interest to India appears in the *Daily Mail* to hand this week. It is a telegram from Reuter's agent at Pretoria. It runs "General Nicholson has returned to England, en route for India, where he has been appointed Military Member of Council." This, as it stands, is incorrect. Up to three day ago, at least, no one had been appointed to succeed Sir Edwin Collen. But General Sir William Nicholson is one of the most likely men to be selected for the post. As chief of the staff in the Tirah Expedition and afterwards as Adjutant-General at Simla he won a great reputation for good sense, ability and clear-sightedness. When he left India for South Africa he was popularly supposed to be in the running. In view, therefore, of Lord Roberts' preponderating influence in the military councils of the Empire it is significant that a report of his appointment should come from Pretoria.

ESTIMATES of over Rs. 26,000 have been passed in connection with the cordite factory in the Nilgiris.

THE South Wales Borderers are to leave Dehra Dun on the evening of the 20th, and to arrive at Peshawar on the 25th instant.

THE Government have decided that the tenure of the appointment of Director General of Military Works shall be limited to five years.

No fresh cases of plague were recorded in Calcutta on Wednesday, but the total mortality still continues well over the average.

AN indent for about £800,000 worth of military stores has recently been sent home, of which nearly half a million is for ordnance and munitions.

LIEUTENANT C. W. Gordon, 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed to the Chinese Regiment, and is ordered to proceed to Hongkong at once.

AFTER 1st January, 1901, no Second-Lieutenant in the army will be promoted a Lieutenant until he has obtained an Officer's Extra Certificate of Musketry.

MAJOR MEDLEY has left Gilgit for England, via the Pamirs and Siberia, on a year's furlough. His appointment of Inspecting Officer has been abolished.

Two fresh cases of plague and the same number of deaths were recorded in Calcutta on Thursday. The total mortality was 80, against a quinquennial average of 68.

THE total earnings of the Bengal Duars Railway for the week ending the 3rd November, 1900, was Rs. 9,430, against Rs. 7,485 for the corresponding period of last year.

THE head-quarters wing of the 19th Bengal Lancers was to reach Umballa on Thursday, and the wing of the 11th Bengal Lancers was to leave for Mian Mir by rail on Saturday.

AN additional grant of about Rs. 24,000 is being sanctioned for constructing a new native infantry mess house at Fort Dufferin, Mandalay, and Rs. 60,000 for new infantry lines at Kohat.

PROBABLY the mixed Indian army contingent for taking part in the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia leaves Bombay in the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dalhousie" about the 23rd instant.

THE Government review of the annual report on the Telegraph Department has been published. The year was a record one in many ways, and the report gives many interesting details as to the rapid growth of the Department's work.

OWING to the heavy duties at Mhow, since the departure of the 22nd Bombay Infantry to China, it has been decided temporarily to augment the garrison by sending there four Companies of the Deoli Irregular Infantry for duty.

H. H. THE LATE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA has left a son and heir, nine years old. Mr. Douie, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, has left Lahore for Patiala to make arrangements for the carrying on of the administration.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of October 1898, Rs. 11,84,32,000; 1899, Rs. 9,79,94,000; 1900, Rs. 9,20,42,000.

OWING to the heavy repairs which have to be constantly carried out to the Cherra-Companyganj State Railway it is anticipated that the line will have to be abandoned eventually, as since the great earthquake many of the rivers have changed their courses.

THE question by what agency the construction of the light railway between Kohat and Thall should be undertaken is still under the consideration of the Government of India. The line from Kushalgarh to Kohat will be built by the Public Works Department.

THE native cavalry garrison at Dera Ghazi Khan is to be reduced to an administrative troop. The remainder of the wing of the 9th Bengal Lancers, including the detachments at Mangrota and Harrand, return at once to Multan, where the Commander-in-Chief will inspect the whole regiment about the 21st instant.

LORD AND LADY HOPETOUN, who were expected at Hyderabad at the end of the week, have had their visit to the Deccan unfortunately postponed: as the Earl has been laid up at Meerut with dysentery. By latest accounts the patient is progressing most favourably, but it is to be feared that their Excellencies' tour will have to be considerably curtailed.

MR. EDWARD ROSE, Member of the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces and Oudh, has been made a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. For an Anglo-Indian the distinction, which is conferred directly by her Majesty, is a rare one: indeed, we are not aware that any other appointment to the Order has ever been made in India.

LETTERS from Kashmir speak of a smart shock of earthquake having been felt at Gilgit on the 21st October, at 28 minutes past one in the afternoon. The shock was also felt at Astor, and it appears to have done considerable damages to the Bunji Chilas road in the neighbourhood of Leychur, and the telegraph line along this route was interrupted.

THE steady expansion of the Mysore gold-fields has not attracted the attention it deserves. In 1899 the production of gold in this part of India amounted to no less than 447,397 ounces, the production in Burma, Madras, and the Nizam's Territory bringing up the total to 457,020 ounces, the value of which may be taken to represent, at £4 an ounce, about £1,828,000.

AT the luncheon given to him by the Nawab Fiaz Ali Khan at Aligarh, Sir Antony Macdonnell made a brief speech, in which he dealt once more with the Urdu Nagri question, and explained that nothing was further from his intention in introducing the Nagri character than to injure the Mahomedan community or to endanger the position of the principal language of the Provinces.

IT is now settled that the Tenancy Bill will be introduced at the Meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council at Allahabad next Thursday, the Secretary of State having given a provincial sanction to the measure. A Bill for the amendment of the Provincial Waterworks Act is also to be introduced; and the reports of the Select Committee on the Oudh Land Revenue Bill and the Oudh Rent Act Amendment Bill will be presented.

LORD AND LADY HOPETOUN, arrived on Saturday at Hyderabad where they will be the guests of the Resident and Mrs. Barr. The Nizam gives a State banquet in honour of their visit, which will extend over five days. Other distinguished visitors expected at Hyderabad are Lord and Lady Jersey, who reach Bombay in the latter part of the month and will commence their Indian tour with a visit to the Nizam's capital. Sir George Wolsely is also expected at Secunderabad to inspect the garrison.

IN order to accommodate the King's Royal Rifles in barracks on arrival from Ceylon without putting the Royal Sussex Regiment under canvas for an indefinite period, it has been decided that the former regiment shall be sent on arrival in India to Ravalpindi, the Gloucestershire Regiment when set free from Ceylon going to Sialkot. As the 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles cannot be accommodated at Sialkot in addition to the Royal Sussex Regiment, it has been decided to locate the Rifles at Rawalpindi in place of the Gloucestershire regiment, the latter going to Sialkot on arrival from Ceylon.

THE Commissioner of the Dera Ghazi Khan District met a Mahsud "Jirga" on Tuesday, and informed them of the terms of the Government, which are a fine of one lakh of rupees for continued misconduct. If payment within a short period is refused, halt being due a fortnight hence, a blockade will be enforced on December 1st. The "Jirga" was also informed that after satisfaction had been given to the Government, a change in the system of allowances would be made, the tribe being paid as a whole, instead of through selected Maliks. This announcement was received quietly by the Maliks. All preparations for a blockade are now made, and the tribe is given fifteen days in which to make up its mind.

"CAPITAL" has an article on the Calcutta Port Trust Commission, recently appointed by the Bengal Government. After reviewing the correspondence which led up to the appointment of the Commission the article concludes:—"Verbal intimation was made by the Government to the Trades Association that they would be asked to nominate a member—a thing they had neither asked for nor desired: they only wanted an impartial or representative Commission. We should like to know why the name of Babu Nalin Behari Sircar has been omitted after he had been asked to sit on the Commission. We should also like to know whether the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce was consulted in this matter. It seems to us that the native mercantile community has been ignored.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending the 20th Oct. was 305, against 362 and 281 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 11. There were 11 deaths from cholera, against 20 and 24 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by two. There were 11 deaths from plague, against 13 and 15 in the two preceding weeks. There were five deaths from small-pox during the week, against six in the previous week. There were seven deaths from tetanus against four in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 105 and 38 respectively, against 122 and 45 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 34·1 per mille per annum against 30·4, the mean of the last five years.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab again calls attention to the non-observance of the Sunday rule in factories in that province. This was the principal feature of his Honours remarks on last year's report. This year the review on the report contains a black list of ten factories, situated in Umballa, Delhi, Hansi, Lahore and Kasure, where the breach of Sunday observance appears of be persistent. In most other factories where Sunday is a working day the excuse made is that a holiday is given on varying days of the week. But the law says that when Sunday is not a holiday, work must be abandoned on one of three days immediately preceding or succeeding it. It is obvious that this principle may be very easily evaded, where Sunday work is not quite exceptional. In other respects there seems to be no serious complaint as to the conduct of the Punjab factories during the year, and the report is without special interest.

THE construction of the road from the Bogapani River to the Sylhet plains progresses satisfactorily the expenditure on the work, including the cost, of certain inspection bungalows, amounting to Rs. 3,40,356, nearly the whole of which was expended during the last financial year. From the point where it takes off on the old Spillong-Cherra road up to the 17th mile near Laitlyngkot, it has been excavated to an average width of 16 ft., and the bridge over the Umtyngar river was practically completed; from Laitlyngkot to Lyngkerdem about 14 miles, for nine miles the road has been excavated to a width of 10 to 12 feet, and a little work done between Lynkerdem and Wahmylliem; from this latter place to the point where the road reaches the Sylhet plains, a distance of 14 miles, about three miles of work have been excavated to an average width of 16 ft. The bridge over the Begapani River at the commencement of the road has been nearly completed.

SINCE last the behaviour of the River Indus at D

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

AMERICAN POLICY UNCHANGED.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Washington Cabinet have held a meeting at which it was unanimously decided that the United States policy heretofore pursued in China should be continued unchanged.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent states that France and Russia are alone opposed to the British proposal to insert a clause in the preliminary Treaty, regarding the revision of commercial treaties, and are also opposed to the American proposal that China should undertake to remove obnoxious officials.

Nov. 11.

Li-Hung-Chang has received a note from the Emperor declining to consent to the punishment of Tung-fushsiang and only to the banishment of Yuhsien.

Chinese official information states that the Court has ordered the Palace at Chantu to be prepared for its reception.

Reuter in a despatch from Peking, dated 8th instant, says that the conference of the Foreign Ministers have not progressed beyond the most elementary questions, and there is every probability that the negotiations will last for years instead of months.

The execution of three of the Pao-ting-fu officials and exposing their heads on poles has profoundly impressed the natives.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH AT THE GUILDHALL.

THE REFORM OF THE ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Guildhall banquet last night, rejoiced at the successes of our soldiers as reflecting honor on the people and the history of Great Britain.

He sympathised with Lord Roberts in the loss of his son and the illness of his daughter.

The achievements of the war, he said, had greatly altered our position in the eyes of foreign critics, and established in the eyes of the world the sympathy of our Colonies with the Mother-country, which was of enormous value.

His Lordship said one of the most gratifying circumstances of the past year has been the hearty friendliness of the United States. He expressed his satisfaction at the re-election of President McKinley.

Referring to China, he said it was characteristic of the European concert that while it tended to preserve peace among the Powers it also tended to defer the solution of any problem.

He believed that the Anglo-German Agreement represented the feelings of the majority of the Allies, and if its objects were achieved, China need cause no anxiety.

We now must assist China to return to regular government and prosperity.

Turning to the general situation his Lordship said we must remember that the pacific intentions of Governments were liable to be superseded by outbursts of popular ignorance, and we must, therefore, consider carefully our defences and secure the country against interruption of the peace upon which our prosperity depends.

LATER.

An obscure passage in Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech, deprecating unnecessary examination into the observations respecting the past War Office, has impressed most of the newspapers unfavourably, and fears are expressed that it implies an intention to restrict the investigation into the defects of that Department.

The "Standard" says nothing should deter us from probing to its depths the causes of failure.

The "Daily News" says the Premier's remarks are unfortunate and disheartening.

The "Times" says that Lord Salisbury fails to strike the key the nation expected and although he assures us that all defects will be remedied his tone is not that of an earnest reformer.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In consequence of the re-election of President McKinley the American Government have decided to resume a vigorous policy in the Philippines.

TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

A typhoon has taken place at Hongkong in which the gunboat Sandpiper was sunk, but the crew were saved.

[The Sandpiper is a shallow-draught steamer for river service, 100 feet long by 24 beam and a displacement of 85 tons. She is armed with two 6-prs. and four 45in. Maxims.]

THE ATTEMPT ON THE SHAH'S LIFE.

Salson, the assailant of the Shah in Paris, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, Nov. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamar Matiana left here this evening.

ADEN, Nov. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats firm.

Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	65
Bar Silver	29 9-16

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HEAVY FIGHTING WITH THE BOERS.

THE FIGHT AT BOTHAVILLE.

GENERAL KELLY-KENNY GOING HOME.

GENERAL BULLER'S ARRIVAL AT ALDERSHOT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

An official despatch states that Colonel Le Gallais surprised and routed the Boers, and captured seven of their guns with wagons and ammunition.

Our casualties were Colonel LeGallais (who commanded the force); Captain Engelback, the Buffs; and Lieutenant Williams, South Wales Borderers; besides eight men killed and seven officers and twenty-six men wounded.

President Steyn and General DeWet who were present fled in haste.

Nov. 10.

Colonel Le Gallais (who belongs to the 8th Hussars) was heavily engaged for five hours with the enemy, who were one thousand strong.

General Charles Knox, following Le Gallais, with Delisle's Mounted Infantry, completely defeated the enemy, and pursued them for some miles towards the south-east, when they divided into small parties.

The fighting was partly at close quarters. U Battery Horse Artillery was engaged at a range of 400 yards.

Among the wounded and prisoners is De-Villiers, Steyn's secretary.

Among the dead is a Boer doctor with a Red Cross on his arm and a rifle in his hand and a bandolier half-emptied.

A despatch from Bloemfontein, dated 8th inst., states that General Kelly-Kenny and staff are returning to England.

General Hunter assumes command of the communications in the Orange River Colony.

Nov. 11.

General Smith-Dorien has had two days' hard fighting and 40 casualties between Belfast and Komati.

The Boers harassed the rear column and 200 Mounted Boers charged to within seventy yards of the rear guard, but were repulsed by the Canadian Dragoons.

The Boers declare that even the capture of ex-President Steyn and General De Wet will not make them surrender.

General Buller has arrived at Aldershot and met with a tremendous reception. His carriage was unharnessed and dragged to his quarters by the soldiers. Several casualties took place in the crush.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Captain R. W. C. Keays, 11th Madras Infantry, which were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. J. B. Brungate, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, having been placed on special duty, Mr. R. A. Mant, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate for him.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in consequence of the appointment of Mr. H. C. Hill, Inspector-General of Forests:—Mr. J. W. Oliver to be Conservator, 1st Grade; Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Conservator, 2nd Grade; and Mr. F. B. Manson, Conservator, 3rd Grade.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain A. G. W. Moore, 2nd Madras Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for plague duty.

Colonel W. F. Burnett, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, vice Surgeon-General W. A. Catherwood, Army Medical Staff.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mansfield, Indian Staff Corps, to be Commissary General for Transport, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. P. Hawkes, appointed Commissary General.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, is granted furlough for one year.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, Indian Civil Service, has been nominated an additional Member of the Governor-General's Council.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following substantive promotions are ordered in the graded list of the Political Department, consequent on the retirement from the service of Sir T. J. C. Chichele Plowden:—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C. I. E., Indian Staff Corps, to be Resident of the 1st class, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, to be Resident of the 2nd class.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major J. E. Roberts, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed Residency Surgeon, Gwalior, and Medical Officer to the Maharaja of Gwalior.

Major J. L. Jones, Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. W. Condutt is posted temporarily to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Mr. W. G. Jackson has been permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Accountant-General and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is granted furlough for eight months.

Mr. Harold Lawson, passed student of the Cooper's Hill, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

The undermentioned Officers are reverted to substantive appointments specified against each from the date on which Mr. F. R. Upcot returned from privilege leave:—Mr. A. R. Becker, Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department; Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Accountant-General and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department; and Major E. A. Waller, R. E., Deputy Accountant General for Inspection Duty.

The undermentioned passed students of Cooper's Hill are posted as follows:—Madras—Mr. Pierre, Mr. Noel Arthur Lucas and Mr. Lionel Hyde Greg. Bombay—Mr. Hubert Colpoys Johnson. North-West Provinces and Oudh—Mr. Alexander Macdonald Rouse and Mr. John Izat, Punjab—Mr. Raymond Patrick Hadow, Mr. James Huttontabor Middleton, Mr. Arthur Ralph Astbury and Mr. Thomas Maurice Bostock. Central Provinces—Mr. William Hogarth Todd, Mr. E. M. Proes, Mr. L. Douglas Cross and Mr. R. C. Hodgson have been appointed Assistant Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Grade respectively, and posted to Bengal.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Cornwall, Post-Master General, Bombay, has been granted furlough for six months and Mr. W. Maxwell, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate for him.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO THE BIJAPUR RUINS.

ADDRESS BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HOTGI, Nov. 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party yesterday afternoon arrived at Lanauli, at about 4 p.m. Here his Excellency was met by Mr. McNeill, the Acting Collector of Poona, and, starting at once in the carriages which were in waiting, the party were driven to the famous Karli Caves.

After thoroughly exploring all the Caves and the adjoining hills and cells, where the monks are supposed to have had their abode, his Excellency started on his return journey. On the way back tea, which had been hospitably provided by Lady Wingate, was partaken of. His Excellency reached the station at about 6-30.

The party started again shortly afterwards on their journey to Bijapur.

ARRIVAL AT BIJAPUR.

BIJAPUR, Nov. 10.

On arrival at Bijapur, this morning, at eleven o'clock, his Excellency the Viceroy was met by Mr. Drew, the Collector of the District, and also by Mr. Cousins, Head of the Archæological Survey of Western India, and accompanied by these gentlemen, he started at once to visit the truly magnificent ruins for which Bijapur is famous.

After leaving the Gol Gumbaz, the two mahals was next visited, and the rest of the day was spent in seeing the best of the many fine ruins still standing inside the ancient city walls. After dinner with Mr. Drew, the Collector, the Viceroy and the party returned to the station, and at 11 p.m., a start was made for Hospet, from which place the Humpi ruins will be visited.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in reply to the address presented by the members of the Bijapur Municipality, said: Gentlemen,—In your interesting and well-composed address you correctly surmise that it is the desire to see the remains of the bygone glories of Bijapur that has brought me to this place, and you suggest, with much tact, that it can only have been the difficulty of determining what to see where so much was worthy to be seen that deterred my predecessors without exception from coming to see anything at all. I know of nothing in the wonderful history of India more astonishing or more sad than the written and the standing records of the Mahomedan Dynasty of Bijapur. Founded by a Turk, who was born in Europe, it enjoyed a short-lived but brilliant existence of less than two hundred years, and then fell before that Prince of Devastators, Aurangzeb. While it still lasted, the buildings were raised, in one of which I am now speaking, which are unrivalled even in India, and which make Bijapur to the Deccan what Delhi and Agra are to the Northern Provinces. Each king spent his life-time in erecting his own tomb, feeling, I suppose, an insufficient confidence in the respect that might be entertained for him by his successors, and the united dynasty, having perished out of existence, left this extraordinary collection of remains to serve as a monument to all time of its own brief grandeur and the fleeting character of human fortunes. I wish that I could extract any sort of philosophy from the manner in which, since Bijapur passed into British hands, we have discharged our responsibilities as heirs of the Adil Shahs. A laudable anxiety was entertained for the preservation of so remarkable a body of ruins, but this appears to have been accompanied by a lack of taste as monumental as the ruins themselves, by a utilitarianism that makes one shudder, and by feats of desecration from which even a Goth would have shrunk. This was some time ago. Fortunately we now live in a rather less vandalistic era. Some reparation has been made for the errors of the past, and one of my objects in coming here to-day has been to see whether the amendment can be carried any further. Your address, however, relates to the practical needs and circumstances of the present rather than to the sentimental or æsthetic considerations suggested by the past. Bijapur appears to be rising again with a praiseworthy vitality from the ashes of its former self, and its Municipality, during the nearly fifty years of its existence, has already witnessed and fostered an encouraging advance. I hope that you will persevere in your good work, and not be tempted to try too much. If you can never revive the glories of the past when this city is said to have contained 2,000,000 people, you can, in all probability make the lot of the 20,000, of whom your population now consists, happier and more secure than was the case in the days of the Great Shahs. External splendour often meant internal misery, and the modern peasant or artisan, with an active Municipality and a sympathetic Local Government to look after him, is probably better off than his forerunner in the more gorgeous but also more precarious days of the past. You have made the suggestion that a model farm and an agricultural class might be attached to your high school. This is a proposal that concerns the Local rather than the Supreme Government, and that might properly be placed before them. A locality which, as you point out, has suffered from no fewer than three droughts in ten years, and is even now rather apprehensive of a fourth, may well be anxious to profit by the latest teachings of scientific agriculture, which I am inclined to think has hitherto received a somewhat inadequate attention at the hands of Indian Governments. You have made a further request with which the Local Government might feel less inclination to comply, and the object of which you have stated with refreshing candour to be that you may be placed in possession of a larger and growing income. This is the proposal that the Government should make over to you the unoccupied spaces in the town in return for your willingness to pay the cost of the city survey. But you seem to me to be rather late with this proposal, since I understand that the Government has already borne the entire cost of the survey, which was Rs. 35,000, in addition to spending Rs. 53,000 in clearing and laying out roads in the new bazaar. Not only this, but the recovered lands, over thirty acres in extent, were handed over to the Municipality at a purely nominal rent, and you have since made a very good thing out of them, partly by sales and partly by rents. It seems to me, therefore, that you have not much to complain of, and that, with a rising income and a good balance you may be complimented, rather than commiserated, on your position. It gives me much pleasure to think that the plague and famine policy of the Government of India have been followed with approval in this distant spot, and I accept with equal gratification your hearty assurance of loyalty to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and of friendly welcome to myself.

ARRIVAL OF THE PATRICK STEWART.

The Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart 1,115 tons, Captain W. A. Tindall, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Karachi, which port she left on November 8. She brought the following passengers:—Mrs. Carnegu, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Smith and six children, Mrs. Richardson and one child, Mrs. Bennett and two children, Mr. J. F. Noonan, Mr. H. Irvine, and 45 natives.

DEPARTURE OF LADY CURZON FROM BOMBAY.

Her Excellency Lady Curzon left Bombay yesterday, at 10 a.m., in the R. I. M. S. Clive, for Marmagoa, where she will meet his Excellency the Viceroy who is expected there to-day, at 11 a.m. Her Excellency's departure was private. Lady Curzon, accompanied by her Excellency Lady Northcote, Colonel Owen, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and Captain Greville, A.-D.-C., drove to the Apollo Bunder in a carriage, with four horses and outriders, escorted by the Governor's Body-guard, at about 9 a.m. On alighting from the carriage her Excellency was received at the pavilion by Brigadier-General Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, and Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine. After a short conversation with those present her Excellency bade them good-bye and took her departure for the steamer in the R. I. M. steam launch Wren, which was in waiting. Captain Goodridge accompanied her Ladyship on board. The arrangements for Lady Curzon's departure at the Bunder were made by Captain Goodridge, assisted by Lieutenant Fitzwilliams, R. I. M. Lady Curzon is accompanied on her voyage to Goa by Colonel Fenn, C.I.E., R. A. M. C., Captain Baker-Carr, Captain Wilkinson and Captain Tyrrell, A.-D.-C.s to H. E. the Viceroy, and Mr. F. W. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy. The Clive which is under the command of Commander G. J. Baugh, R. I. M., is expected to reach Goa at noon to-day.

LADY CURZON AT THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

On Saturday last, Lady Curzon, accompanied by Lady Northcote, visited the Parsee Towers of Silence at Malabar Hill, where they were received by Mr. Jiwanji Jamsetji Mody, Secretary to the Parsee Punchayet. The mode of consigning the Parsee dead to the Towers and of the disposal of their remains within the enclosure was explained to their Ladyships. They inspected the beautiful gardens and were afterwards taken to the "sagdee," *i.e.*, a small circular chunam building, where a light is kept burning night and day, whence they could obtain an excellent panoramic view of the greater part of Bombay city. Leaving the Towers, their Excellencies visited the Cama Hospital in Cruickshank Road. Having been received by the Lady Superintendent in a befitting manner, they were shown over the different departments of the hospital and made minute enquiries with regard to their working arrangements. Their Excellencies next visited the Allbless Obstetric Hospital, which is close by, and having inspected the arrangements, expressed their satisfaction at them. They then drove by the main Esplanade Road to her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Statue, and having viewed it from their carriage, drove back by the Queen's Road to Malabar Point. Crowds of spectators collected in the roads to see their Excellencies pass by.

THE SHAH'S RETURN TO PERSIA.

A correspondent, writing from Bushire, under date the 30th October, says:—The return of his Imperial Majesty Muzafer-ud-din, the Shah of Persia, from Europe to his capital, was celebrated throughout the Persian Empire with great rejoicings, more so on account of his Majesty's late escape from death from an assassin's hand, whilst at Paris. On the 27th October a royal salute was fired from the saluting battery, which was replied to by the Persian gunboat Persepolis. His Excellency the Darya Begi (Persian Admiral) and Governor of the Gulf Ports, had issued invitations to dinner to all the gentry of Bushire, both Native and European. The festivities lasted for three consecutive days. There were illuminations for three nights and great display of fire-works, both on land and at sea. His Excellency the Governor spared no trouble or pains to make the occasion as grand as could be. The festivities were brought to a close by a royal salute, both from land and sea at 10-30 p.m., on the 29th October.

MR. MALABARI AND HIS CRITIC.

Concerning correspondence with Mr. Malabari whose poems were criticised by the Director of Public Instruction the following instruction has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

Resolution.—The Director of Public Instruction was desired to undertake the review of Native Publications in accordance with following instructions contained in the Government of India's letter No. 466, dated 31st March 1899.

"It appears to the Government of India that the defects of the reports as now published are due mostly to the fact that they are generally drawn up by men who, on the one hand from their want of general information (especially as regards foreign literature), have little or no sense of the proportionate value of the books they have to deal with, and who, on the other hand, owing to a want of critical training, do not know what is most worth noticing in books. The result is that useless books are described at length, whilst valuable information as to the spread and growth of ideas is neglected. It has been suggested that, in order to make these reports really useful, they should in future be drawn up by a responsible European officer, and it seems that, from the nature of his work, the officer best qualified for this purpose will be the Director of Public Instruction as at present in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This officer might of course avail himself of the services of his subordinates, but would be directly responsible for the report."

In the execution of the duty thus entrusted to him the Director of Public Instruction reviewed the book which is referred to in this correspondence.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that Mr. Giles acted with propriety in calling attention to the publication in question and is also of opinion that the Director of Public Instruction has in his letter of the 29th September justified the criticism to which Mr. Malabari takes exception. Beyond expressing their readiness to accept Mr. Malabari's assurance that he did not intend his writings to convey any unconstitutional suggestion, Government do not consider it necessary to make any further remarks on the correspondence.

WESTERN INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

CHILDREN'S MASS MEETING.

There was an interesting gathering in the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon, when the Western India Sunday School Convention concluded its week's work with a mass meeting of Sunday scholars. Bodies of children were present from numerous Sunday schools in the City, and were seated in the hall in detachments with banners at their head, indicating the school to which they belonged. When reports were called for as to the schools represented, it appeared that the gathering numbered 1,480 children, a total which was said to be the very largest assembly of children at a meeting exclusively for their benefit ever seen in the City. The gathering was not wanting in striking detail. The Anglo-Indian children were bright in their white dresses and the juvenile Native Christians who had not been Europeanised in costume presented a picturesque contrast. Polished, cheerful faces, and birdlike eyes, framed in white or sombre-red clothes, looked out with lively interest on the proceedings. The chairman was the Rev. R. M. Gray and he was supported by a number of other clerical as well as lay gentlemen. The opening hymn was "Stand up, stand up for Jesus" sung with great verve, and after the chairman had given a brief address a hymn in the vernacular was sung by the young Marathas. It was a prayer sung in low, devotional tones to rather slow time. The effect of the chant was almost mournful. The reports from the Sunday schools followed and then the gathering sang with great vigour the hymn "Tell Me the Old, Old Story." The Rev. R. Burges, general secretary of the India Sunday School Union, addressed the children on "The centre of my faith." The feature of the address was the novel method the speaker used to drive his points home to the juvenile mind. The girls of the American Mission School sang the hymn "Purer yet and Purer," and after a brief interpretation of Mr. Burges' remarks by the Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, there was prayer and the benediction and the proceedings closed with the National Anthem. The meeting was a very successful finish to the convention gatherings.

"IMPERILLING THE WORLD'S FUTURE."

SIR R. HART ON THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

A GLOOMY REVIEW.

In the November issue of the "Fortnightly Review," there appears one of the most important and startling articles that periodical literature has contained for a long time—we refer to the contribution on the Chinese Problem from the pen of Sir Robert Hart, whose intimate acquaintance with China and the Chinese entitles his opinions to the weightiest consideration. The Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs depicts the future in the darkest of hues.

Having described the Boxer movement—"something akin to hypnotism or mesmerism," he explains in detail, by the way, "seems connected with Boxer initiation and action"—as "a purely patriotic volunteer movement," though "doubtless the product of official inspiration." Sir Robert Hart proceeds to sketch the attitude of the Chinese in a sympathetic vein.

China has slept long as we count sleep, but it is awake at last, and every member is tingling with Chinese feeling—"China for the Chinese and out with the foreigners":

National sentiment is a constant factor which must be recognised, and not eliminated, when dealing with national facts, and the one feeling that is universal in China is pride in Chinese institutions and contempt for foreign. Treaty intercourse has not altered this—if anything, it has deepened it, and the future will not be uninfluenced by it.

The Boxer movement is doubtless the product of official inspiration, but it has taken hold of the popular imagination, and will spread like wildfire all over the length and breadth of the country; it is, in short, a purely patriotic volunteer movement, and its object is to strengthen China—and for a Chinese programme.

The distinguished expert anticipates the growth of the Boxer movement on a vast scale, and looks forward to a time when "the children or grandchildren of to-day's volunteers" "will possess the best weapons money can buy, and then the 'yellow peril' will be beyond ignoring."

Sir Robert discusses thus the possibility of the Powers forestalling such a future: "If the Powers could agree among themselves and partition China at once, put down militarism with a strong hand, and employ only their own race for military and peace work, it is possible that the peace-loving and law-abiding Chinaman might be kept in leading strings till the lapse of centuries has given other civilising influences time to change the tendency of the national thought. Or, again, if Christianity were to make a mighty advance, so as to convert China into the friendliest of friendly Powers, the dangers which threaten to 'imperil the world's future' might be averted." These measures he puts aside as not within the region of practical politics and arrives at the following startling conclusion: "The lawlessness of the present uprising must be condoned, and the Manchu Dynasty supported. To this end it will be made to lose face as little as possible; but trade in arms will not cease, and our sons and our grandsons will reap the whirlwind."

The fact that the writer has spent no less than forty-six years in China and has attained to the highest influence in the councils of the Chinese Government cannot fail to secure a wide audience for an article to the last degree interesting and important.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN BOMBAY.

The report of the Committee of the Corporation on the proposals for the supply of Electric Light and power in the city which will be sent in to the Corporation says that since the report of December 5 was submitted a draft Act, to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity in British India, was received by the Commissioner for opinion from Government. When the Committee made their "ad interim" report, it was decided that intimation should be given to the public generally that the Corporation was prepared to consider applications for the grant of a concession. It was impossible to advertise, as the powers of the Corporation merely extend to the grant of permission to open the public streets and lay mains in them, but short notices were inserted in the Indian papers and in the professional papers at home, and there is no doubt that intending applicants have had ample opportunity of making enquiries and sending in their proposals. There were last year three applications before the Corporation from Messrs. Turner, Hoare & Co., Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., and Mr. J. B. Foster, and a German firm, Messrs. Siemen Halske & Co., had asked for time to send an engineer to Bombay to make a survey. Of these Mr. J. B. Foster and Messrs. Siemen Halske & Co. have withdrawn from competition. One fresh application has recently been received by the Commissioner from Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck & Co., who ask for time to make a survey and submit a tender. There have been other enquiries, and more or less definite proposals were received by the Commissioner from Messrs. Kilburn & Co., who floated the Calcutta Company, and from the Calcutta Company itself. These were, however, withheld at the request of the parties concerned, and are merged in an application formally made to the Commissioner by Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., on the 21st August 1900, on behalf of Messrs. Kilburn & Co. A copy of the application is appended to this report.

With regard to Messrs. Turner, Hoare & Co., who contemplate the supply of electricity only in the Fort and Colaba, the Committee are of opinion that their scheme is not sufficiently comprehensive for the requirements of the City, and their terms are distinctly unfavourable.

Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. have applied, as agents for Messrs. Kilburn & Co. and Messrs. Crompton & Co., well known firms, which have already successfully started a similar undertaking in Calcutta, and regarding whose ability to carry out the work in Bombay there can be little doubt. It will be seen that they propose to supply the Fort, Colaba, and Malabar and Cumballa Hills, and the mains which they propose to lay in Girgaum Road and part of Girgaum Back Road, Kalbadevi Road and the Bhendi Bazar will, in the opinion of the Committee, be ample for a commencement in the native town, and will give ready facilities for future developments. The capacity of the undertaking is sufficient and the rates* it is proposed to charge very satisfactory. The system proposed is, so far as the Committee can judge, a very good one, but the Corporation would, the Committee think, do well to take some expert advice on this point. The general terms which the applicants propose are those of the Calcutta Electric license of 1896, a copy of which is appended to their letter. These terms cannot be all accepted as they are, and the Committee fully concur with the Commissioner in the modifications he proposes and the suggestions he makes.

* Maximum rate—8 annas per unit for electricity for all purposes with a minimum charge of Rs. 10 per quarter.
Electricity for private lighting purposes—5 annas per unit.
Electricity for power purposes—3 annas per unit.
Electricity for public lighting purposes—3 annas per unit.

In conclusion the Committee beg, subject to the above suggestion of the Commissioner, to strongly recommend to the Corporation to grant the concession asked for by Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. on behalf of Messrs. Kilburn and Co. This concession, the Committee beg particularly to point out, is not in the nature of a monopoly. So long as the undertakers carry on their business in such a way as to meet the wants of the public, they may rely on not being interfered with by competition, but the power of introducing competition would be a very desirable check on them and must be retained, especially in view of the fact that the concession will be for the long period of 42 years. The Committee would have been glad if a shorter concession could have been arranged for, but they do not think that considering the amount of capital which such an undertaking requires, the term of 42 years is unreasonably lengthy.

A letter from Mr. D. E. Wacha, who does not agree with the Committee's conclusions, is appended to the report for the information of the Corporation. The Committee have carefully considered Mr. Wacha's suggestions, but regret to say that are unable to adopt them.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The first surprise given us by Lord Salisbury, since the General Election, is the Anglo-German Agreement or exchange of notes, as some Teutonic papers less grandiloquently describe it. The Agreement, or whatever it should be called, is short, consisting of a preamble and four sections. The preamble sets forth that her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial German Government, being desirous to maintain their interests in China and their rights under existing treaties, have agreed to observe certain principles in regard to their mutual policy in China. Then follow the sections, the first of which reads:—"It is a matter of joint and permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the nationals of all countries without distinction; and the two Governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence." Section 2 declares that "the Imperial German Government and her Britannic Majesty's Government will not, on their part, make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions, and will direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire." The terms of the third section are as follows:—"In case of another Power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China." The concluding section mentions that the two Governments will communicate this Agreement to the other Powers interested, and especially to Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States of America, and will invite them to accept the principles recorded in it. By a most unfortunate blunder the Agence Havas—the Reuter of France—in communicating the text of the Agreement to the Paris newspapers omitted Russia from the list of countries specified in the final paragraph and there was tremendous excitement on the Boulevards until the mistake was pointed out. In England the attitude of the public as a whole may be described as non-committal. Of course the "Daily Telegraph," which for reasons best known to its owners, beslavers Lord Salisbury as it once beslavered Mr. Gladstone—the "People's William"—goes into ecstacies over the understanding come to between the two Powers, but the "Times" shows more restraint. Moreover its able Berlin correspondent—certainly the most sagacious of the Thunderer's foreign representatives since M. de Blowitz showed such a lamentable falling-off—has scarcely allowed a day to pass without warning us not to think that we have made a better bargain than we really have. Yesterday he went so far as to telegraph:—"I can now state positively that the British declarations on the subject (the security obtained by Government for the development of her trade in the Yangtze Valley) have not been purchased by a surrender of any German preferential rights in Shan-tung. In Germany, however, it is still contended that existing German treaty rights in Shantung are not inconsistent with the principle of the open door. The Tientsin and Chin-kiang Railway, for example, is to be financed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank together with a German syndicate. British capital will build the southern half of the railway, while the northern half will be financially a German enterprise. This was known from the outset. There remains the interesting question as to the ultimate control and management of the whole line when it is built. The assertion has been made and never contradicted that the whole of the line which lies within the province of Shan-tung will be under German control." He further emphatically states that Manchuria is regarded as a region entirely outside the range of German influence "in the sense of the concluding words of section 1 of the Agreement" given above. Some experts like Mr. Archibald Colquhoun do not hesitate to say that Germany has got the best of the deal. In view of the reiterated assertions of the German Press that the Agreement is not directed against Russian aspirations in the Celestial Empire, and the well-known policy of Germany to stand well with the Czar's Government, the acrimonious tone of the Russian journals is perhaps in a sense disquieting, though we know that Russian journals do not always or generally reflect Russian official opinions.

CHINA TO IMPERIL THE WORLD'S FUTURE.

A friend of mine, who has lived in China, has a theory that Englishmen who live long in that wonderful country and at the same time become masters of the Chinese language become in a sense more Chinese than the Chinese, and are under the most extraordinary delusions as to the future of these peoples. He will, I suspect, be more convinced than ever of the soundness of his theory when he reads the remarkable article by Sir Robert Hart in the new "Fortnightly"—an article that, it is no exaggeration to say, has created a very great sensation. While we are all congratulating ourselves on the easy manner so to speak in which the Western commanders are doing their work, Sir Robert Hart, with his profound knowledge of China, tells us that the Boxer movement is destined, sooner or later, to triumph. That movement, he admits, is the product of "official inspiration," but, at the same time, it is the outcome of the one feeling that is universal in China—"pride in Chinese institutions and contempt for foreign." "Treaty intercourse has not altered this—if anything, it has deepened it, and the future will not be uninfluenced by it." He anticipates the growth of the Boxer movement on a vast scale, and looks forward to a time when "the children or grandchildren of to-day's volunteers" "will possess the best weapons money can buy, and then the 'yellow peril' will be beyond ignoring." Discussing the possibility of the Powers forestalling this, he says:—"If the Powers could agree among themselves and partition China at once, put down militarism with a strong hand, and employ only their own race for military and peace work, it is possible that the peace-loving and law-abiding Chinaman might be kept in leading strings till the lapse of centuries has given other civilising influences time to change the tendency of the national thought. Or, again, if Christianity were to make a mighty advance, so as to convert China into the friendliest of friendly Powers, the dangers which threaten to 'imperil the world's future' might be averted." These measures he puts aside as not within the region of practical politics and arrives at the following startling conclusion: "The lawlessness of the present uprising must be condoned, and the Manchu Dynasty supported. To this end it will be made to lose face as little as possible; but trade in arms will not cease, and our sons and our grandsons will reap the whirlwind."

THE MAUSOLEUM OF THE LATE N. N. WADIA, C.I.E.

Great progress has been made with the profoundly interesting and instructive mausoleum of the lamented Nowrosjee Nashirwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., of Bombay, in the Parsee Burying-ground at Woking, and the inscriptions on it are already completed. I may not here give a detailed account of the structure and its surroundings which will when finished transform the desolate last resting-place of the Zoroastrians, who have died in the United Kingdom, into an imposing and pleasing "God's Acre" to which every learned European Orientalist, who visits London in the future is sure to be attracted. When Mr. Wadia was dying he wished that his tomb should be designed by Sir George Birdwood, and the family entering with pious sympathy into Mr. Wadia's wishes, Sir George proposed to them that the monument should be a reproduction of the famous tomb of Cyrus and that the execution of it should be entrusted to Mr. Thomas Collcutt, the eminent architect of the Imperial Institute. The result has been the re-arrangement of the entire Parsee Burying-ground in accordance with the plan of the plot of ground in which the tomb of Cyrus stands at Pasargadæ, the scene of his victory over Astyages. More I cannot say at present, as it is desired that I should not anticipate the description and illustrations of the memorial and grounds with their ancient gateway and priests' house which will be published about the time

that the mausoleum is dedicated, at the date of the winter solstice. The inscriptions composed from archaic Parsee models by Sir George Birdwood have been engraved in raised letters, thus resembling the engravings of the Hittite characters found on the most ancient monuments of Anterior Asia. The first is as follows :—

"I am Nowrosjee Nashirwanjee Wadia, of the Ancient Aryan Race of Persia, a Citizen of the loyal Town of Bombay; who lie here peacefully under the far off sky of wide-famed Britain."

The second and longer inscription reads :—

"Those of our posterity who lovingly recall our Name; who in the dark months of the sunken Sun of Winter, sitting beside their household fires, reverently meditate on our name, and when the Sun of Summer warms the Earth, offer to our disembodied Spirit, the fragrance of flowers and fruit, and ever name us with a Blessing, them shall the Lord of All Grace and Glory, the Lord AHURAMAZDA, bless Everlastingly."

This latter inscription has called forth enthusiastic encomiums from those Orientalists and classical scholars who have already read it. One remarked that it showed a student of art "supersaturated with the spirit of antiquity and the archaic faith of Iran."

ENGLISH INTEREST IN INDIAN EPICS.

LECTURE BEFORE THE ROYAL LITERARY SOCIETY.

Considerable interest in the ancient epics of India has been aroused amongst cultured people here by Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt's excellent condensed metrical translation of the "Mahabharata" and the "Ramayana," which for the first time places those monumental poems in a readable form and within a reasonable compass before English readers. Last Wednesday Mr. Dutt read a paper on the "Ramayana" before the Royal Society of Literature, and the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Chancellor, presided. Mr. Dutt's story of the "Ramayana," interspersed with extracts from his own translation, was listened to with unflagging attention and the speaker was frequently applauded. He made a great impression upon the distinguished audience when he pointed out how much of the ancient thought and religion of India has permeated modern Hindu society even down to the present time. An interesting discussion followed in which Mr. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., and others took part, and the Lord Chancellor in conveying to Mr. Dutt the thanks of the Royal Society of Literature bestowed high and deserved praise on his happy rendering of the Sanskrit into graceful and harmonious English verse. In responding to the vote of thanks Mr. Dutt supplied some further information which several speakers had asked for as to the origin of the epics and remarked that as in ancient Greece so in ancient India songs, legends and traditions of memorable events were handed down from generation to generation and sung or recited in the Courts of Northern India until they were at last collected in the shape of epics. Quite one-half of those present were ladies, while Sir Charles Stevens from Bengal, Mr. Rogers from Bombay and Mr. Pennington from Madras were among the ex-Indian civilians who listened to Mr. Dutt's valuable paper.

BOMBAY MANGOES FOR EUROPE.

There has been wide discussion in interested quarters on the subject of the initiation of the regular commercial importation from next year of Bombay mangoes into Europe and particularly London. Two proposals have been made. The first, that a syndicate should be formed here for the purpose of establishing the trade, may be dismissed at once, for it would involve the deflection of the chief profits of the trade once successfully established from the pockets of the people of India to those of London capitalists. The other proposal that Government should give any association, formed in Bombay or elsewhere in India, a subsidy up to £50,000 a year to meet costs of freight for the first three to five years, if less objectionable economically, which is doubtful, is utterly impracticable. If indeed the Government of India are disposed to do anything to assist the proposed venture it should perhaps be in the way of promoting a great extension of the cultivation of mangoes in Bombay and other parts of India by remitting taxation up to a fixed maximum, say Rx. 50,000 per annum, for seven to ten years on new lands laid out with the best mango trees, that is the "Alphonse," the fruit of which, so far as is yet known, is best fitted for exportation. Practically the organisation of the proposed trade so far as freight and distribution are concerned, presents no difficulties; and what really has to be done to ensure success is to produce "Alphonse" mangoes for export. At this moment the "Avocardo" pear, *i.e.*, "Avocatier" of tropical America, imported from the West Indies, is selling in Regent Street and Bond Street freely at 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d. each and the "Persimmon" of Virginia, also from the West Indies for sixpence each. Now the "Persimmon" is nothing but a magnified and glorified "goindu" only, eaten I am told by children in Bombay. It has the "bitter (mawkish) sweet" flavour of the "goindu" only there is more of it unfortunately, and its only attraction is the bright mango yellow colour of its peel. The "Avocardo" pear, as we call it, is more of a vegetable than a fruit, not being very palatable unless eaten with pepper and salt, when its taste is certainly inferior to a fried brinjal or bengun! Yet the "Persimmon" sells for sixpence, the "Avocater" for eighteen pence and I may as well add the brinjal also for six pence in the London shops. Surely the mango will then readily command a shilling to eighteen pence.

THE INDIA OFFICE SECRETARYSHIPS.

Sir Charles Bernard, Head of the Revenue and Statistics Department of the India Office, will vacate that appointment in March next. When a retired Civilian is selected to fill a departmental secretaryship the appointment is for ten years. Sir C. Bernard was made Secretary of the Revenue Department in 1888, but was granted an extension for two years on account of his unique experience of famine administration. There is much curiosity in official circles here to know who his successor will be and whether the new Secretary will, as in the case of Sir C. Bernard, be brought, from India or chosen from the Home Civil Service. It is believed that the position will be offered to Mr. T. W. Holderness, C. S. I., Revenue Secretary to the Bengal Government. The question has again been raised as to the advisability of bestowing these posts on retired officials from India. The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" observes :—"The departmental secretaryships at the India Office are much sought after by distinguished 'civilians,' whose service in India is drawing to a close, and there is generally a keen competition for the coveted posts. The introduction into the office of so many men from India is not regarded with entire satisfaction by the members of the Home staff, who, after rising step by step, find themselves sometimes prevented from reaching the highest rung owing to the preference shown for well-rewarded and handsomely-pensioned officials from India. It is admitted, however, that in one or two instances these appointments are more suitably filled by men possessing actual Indian experience than by members of the Home Civil Service." With one exception there is probably no member of the existing staff of the India Office—I refer now to those who are members of the Home Civil Service and who have not been in India—who is competent to succeed Sir C. Bernard; but the Secretaryship of the Revenue Department has not always been occupied by a retired civilian. There are men in the India Office now who can remember when Mr. Prideaux was Revenue Secretary. He had not served in India, and he was considered efficient. Perhaps the strongest argument in favour of reserving the secretaryships as far as possible for the Home staff is that if retired civilians are appointed you get the same sort of men who form the Council of the Secretary of State, and thus create a double set of advisers both drafted from the same source. The number of what are called Correspondence Departments is six. Of these at the present moment four—Judicial (Sir Charles Lyall), Military (Major-General Sir Edward Stedman), Political (Sir William Lee-Warner) and Revenue (Sir Charles Bernard)—are presided over by retired civilians, and two only—Financial (Sir Henry Waterfield) and Public Works (Mr. Edmund Neel)—by members of the Home Service. All the former are practically of the same status as the Members of Council, indeed at least one of the latter was a Departmental Secretary before he was transferred to the Council.

ENGLISHWOMEN IN INDIA.

A Miss Noble is just now delivering addresses on India in London drawing-rooms and is attracting a certain amount of attention. She is wonderfully fluent and appears to be a lady not only of independent character but intellectual force. I am told that she did most excellent work in Calcutta in connection with the plague and that she lived a good deal among and with the natives. She had better opportunities, therefore, of knowing the people of the country than falls to the lot of most English ladies, and native friends who have heard her tell me that her descriptions of Indian women and Indian domestic life are as accurate as they are eloquent. I heard her speak on Hindu religion the other day and while I could not help admiring her oratorical abilities the address as a whole struck me as being rather thin and disappointing. She extolled the Hindu religious system in a manner that could not have been altogether gratifying to orthodox Chistians present, but she certainly made a good point—a point the chairman, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, emphasised in moving a vote of thanks to her—on the perfect toleration of Hindu devotees. Miss Noble, I am informed, has joined some religious order in India, and is going out again in connection with a girls' school. Mrs. Annie Besant must look to her laurels. A propos of Miss Noble's knowledge of Indian domestic life a mild sensation has been caused here by an address delivered by the well-known authoress Mrs. Flora Annie Steel at the annual conference of the National Union of Women Workers which has been held this week at Brighton. The subject of her philippics was "The Lives of Englishwomen in India." She was often asked, she said, if the literary presentment of the lives of Englishwomen, given in Mr. Kipling's Indian stories and in her own, was true to life; and the question had invariably been accompanied by the remark that if it was so those lives seemed strangely unworthy of a race, whose men were in India doing the finest work the world had ever seen. The admission that such a presentment was largely true did not really carry a sweeping condemnation of Anglo-Indian women. In India the society life of Englishwomen was not leavened, as it was in England, by useful, charitable, and philanthropic work. Indeed, to a great extent, it was not leavened even by family life. In India it was ten to one if any lady at an ordinary dinner-table had the least original experience of the country in which she had spent years of her life. Outside the ranks of missionary effort there was little or no kindly, charitable, or neighbourly work done by English ladies. There were two reasons for this strange aloofness. One was that not one in a thousand of the Englishwomen who went to India took the trouble to learn the language of the country. Another reason was the disinclination of most Englishmen to allow their womenkind to mix themselves up in any way with native society, and this was by far the most serious obstacle to change in the future. There was no country in the world in which the influence of women was so much deprecated by those in authority as it was in India. It was a thesis of hers that Englishwomen were really themselves responsible for this gulf between the rulers and the ruled, and it was her hope that they would yet undo the evil they had done. Unfortunately there does not seem to have been a discussion on Mrs. Steel's paper and the impression left on the minds of the audience as well as of those who read the newspaper reports is that practically all Englishwomen in India spend a life of irresponsible frivolity. Miss Manning of the National Indian Association and some others could have told a different story. The Pecksniffian remark of Mrs Steel's lady-friends at home that the lives of their sisters in India are strangely unworthy of the race, suggests the reflection that those who say this should look at home. At any rate society ladies in India do not, like society ladies in England, spend half their lives in theatres, listening to indecent plays.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Mr. John Sherman, American statesman and ex-member of President M'Kinley's Cabinet; Rev. Professor Shuttleworth, well-known Radical London clergyman; Sir Roderick William Cameron; General Alexander Carnegie, C. B., formerly Commandant of the Marine Battalion, and later Commander of the Northern Division of the Bombay Army; Mr. W. S. Whiteside, late Madras C. S. and formerly Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council; Mr. Charles Dudley Warner American essayist and novelist, and Mr. Howard H. Room, a prominent Freemason and for many years a valued official of the Society of Arts.

THE LATE MAX MULLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue yon announce that a meeting of Hindus is to be held this afternoon to express sympathy and regret at the death of Professor Max Muller, who did so much on behalf of the Hindu religion, philosophy, and literature. In another part of your same issue it is said that before the Vidvan Mandal (erudite society) some highly laudatory expressions in reference to the late learned Professor were used in which the society heartily acquiesced, such as "Bhat Max Muller was a great Sanskrit Professor and an oriental scholar. By his deep study and correct editions of the Rig-Veda, Shatpatha, &c., he has laid the Indian pandits under a debt of gratitude. He like our ancient sages passed the whole of his life in the study of the Vedas, &c. &c. We should feel abashed when we see that we learn the greatness of our own literature from foreign pandits. It is however a matter for rejoicing that learned men like Max Muller have revived the ancient learning of the Hindus," &c. &c. These are no doubt well deserving terms. But empty words cannot go a long way. Professor Max Muller is not said to have died in a highly flourishing condition. Will the Hindus do something substantial that will extend to his dear ones a substantial sort of consolation that would gladden their hearts that the Professor did not work altogether in vain for Hindus? Or, will they be pleased to put togeher a large fund to subscribe a statue to his dear memory? Three similar statues might be erected in his memory for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras each. If, however, the Hindus think that some statues of the Professor should be erected in Germany and England, so that the savants of those places may feel more encouraged in studying the Hindus' religious lore, &c., it would no doubt be better still. I believe, Sir, we have had hitherto too many statues erected for favouritisms shown, but none erected to the memory of a man of philosophy and literature. Here is a perfectly worthy subject. But will the Hindus do it? Or, will they turn their back, just as they do in matters political, the moment their talk is given turn to a matter of putting their hands into their pockets? Let us hope it is not so.—Your's &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col R R Pulford C I E B	Capt J W B Merewether Bo
Major G B Crawley B	Col A R Martin
Mr E W Ormond B Cov	Major W G Alban
Mr C LM Eales B Cov	Major H B Borradaile
Mr D S Robertson B	Major G R H Cates
Mr W S Navarro B	Capt C Baker
Mr G S Halliday B	Lieut G Hallet
Mr H J A Porter M	Lieut H W Davies

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr F C Henniker B Cov 3 days' furl	Mr J C Arbuthnot C I E B furl to Nov 29
Mr T S Thomas B Cov 6 mo M C the last 5 mo being extraordinary leave	Mr F B Maclaren Bo privilege leave commuted to furl on M C for 6 mo
Mr R E Younghusband B Cov furl to Oct 24 1901	Lieut-Col A J P Nuthall 1 mo
Mr E Dawson B furl on private affairs commuted to furl on M C for 11 mo	Lieut-Col C R Phillips 2 mo
Mr A J Lowman, B 1 mo extraordinary leave	Major M A K Kurne 3 mo
Mr D J Clancey B 4 mo M C	Capt C V N Lyne to Dec 25
	Capt F W H Cox 3 mo
	Lieut F B Tillard 1 mo
	Lieut R F Bidwell 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col J Crofts I M S B	Mr A Grant B
Capt C B Egerton B	Mr T Bourne B
Mr G B Lambert B Cov	Mr R A A Hooper B
Mr W M Crawford B Cov	Mr C M Sherman M
Mr F C Henniker B Cov	Mr H C R John Bo
Mr G B Havelock B	Capt C R Pearce
Mr E Musgrat B	Lieut E P Campbell
Mr G V Martyn B	Lieut H M Buler
Mr J C Arbuthnot C I E B	Lieut C Kirkpatrick
Mr A L H Palmer B	Lieut C H K Chauncy

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RENEWED BOER ACTIVITY.

GENERAL FRENCH CONTINUOUSLY OPPOSED.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

BOERS AT JAGERSFONTEIN.

THE War Office publishes the following despatch from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War :—

Pretoria, October 18.—Kelley-Kenny reports that Lieutenant Hanbury, 3rd South Lancashire Regiment, killed on the 13th inst., was a young officer of great promise. A party of Boers managed to get into Jagersfontein during the night of the 16th inst. In the morning a fight ensued. Our losses nine men killed and two mortally wounded. The Boers lost their commandant and 20 of their number killed. Kelly-Kenny despatched a coloumn from Edenburg yesterday under Colonel Hughes-Hallet, which should be at Jagersfontein to-day. Jagersfontein is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, and possesses the most important diamond mine in South Africa outside the Kimberley area. It is south-east of Bloemfontein and 30 miles north-east of Jagersfontein Road station on the main railway line. Edenburg is about the same distance from the township.

THE ATTACK ON JAGERSFONTEIN.

The following telegram has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts :—

Pretoria, 21st October.

October 20.—Kelly-Kenny reports receiving from Hughes Hallet the following particulars of the attack lately made on Jagerfontein :—The force available for the defence of the town was divided into two protions, one holding two forts in the south of the town and the other a range of kopjes to the west. The Boers, aided by the darkness, managed to crawl by a wall on the outskirts of the town. At daybreak they attacked, and were assisted from inside town both by men and women sympathisers. The Boers were driven off, but they managed to release prisoners in the gaol. Their loss was heavy; roughly, twenty, including their Commandant Visser. Boers killed eight or ten unarmed natives, shooting them with explosive bullets. Kelly-Kenny adds he intends taking strong measures with those inhabitants who played us false. Methuen telegraphs his two columns have reached Zeerust after a very trying march. Douglas capturing en route one of our ammunition wagons also twenty-three wagons and 12 prisoners. Methuen further reports that he captured over 200 wagons and denuded the country, Delary being on his flank all the way refusing to fight. Methuen surprised Lemmer on Tuesday who retired with some casualties. Two dead Boers were found by the Bushmen. Methuen reports that his casualties since leaving Rustenburg are six killed and ten wounded. Doulgas, with his column, will remain for the present at Zeerust, General W. Knox reports form Kroonsted on October 18 that a well combined attack by mounted infantry from Honingspruit and Serfontein resulted in a party of about 100 Boers being driven from their position near the railway with some loss. Our casualties were five horses killed and one man slightly wounded. Much credit is due to Lieutenant Walton and Prince Alfred's Own Volunteer Guards for their steadiness, fourteen of them keeping off a hundred Boers, Colonel Bullock, who was in command, especially mentions Sergeant Holmes, who brought up his party from Honingspruit, placing Boers between cross fire. Officer commanding Fauresmith reports a determined attack on that place on morning of 19th October, but Boers repulsed. Our casualties: 2nd Lieutenant P. Anstruther wounded severely right upper arm; three men severely wounded, and one dangerously; Privates Stewart and Pagel both killed. All the above belong to A Company Seaforths, Yeomanry: One man wounded up to time of writing. Two dead Boers found. Barton reports that on October 17, he had running fight with Boers near Frederickstad, driving them from several positions and inflicting loss. Our casualties were two men killed and four men wounded.

FRENCH AT BETHEL.

The War Office has received the following telegram from Lord Roberts :—

Pretoria, October 22, 11 p. m.—French reached Bethel on the 20th, having met with opposition the greater part of the march from Carolina. Round Ermelo the people were very troublesome, but they improved as Bethel was neared. On the 15th October Second Lieutenant A. W. Swanston, 6th Dragoons, and five men were killed, and the following wounded:—9th Dragoons, Captain J. W. Yardley (attached), severe. Lihgh; Lieutenants E. Paterson, slight, thigh, and J. Harris, severe, foot; different regiments, 16 men wounded and five missing. On the 17th October four men wounded, and on the 20th one man killed and four wounded. Lord Erroll occupied Builelshoek on the 19th, without any casualties, owing to the good work done by the New Zealanders under Captain Polson. Settle reached Hoopstad on the 20th. The Boers attacked him en route from Bloemhof. Our casualties were: Wounded, Major H. Booke, Royal Engineers, and 15 men, none dangerously. Methuen reports that on the 20th his convoy was attacked near Zeerust, Lieutenant Chester, 3rd Imperial Yeomanry, was dangerously wounded in the abdomen, one man was killed, and eight wounded. He mentions the death of Captain Gordonwood, of the 5th Imperial Yeomanry, whom he describes as a splendid officer. He had been dangerously wounded, and was shot through the heart whilst his commanding officer and three others were carrying him to the rear. Lieutenant Hall, 2nd Seaforths, was the officer wounded at Jagersfontein on the 16th inst., shoulder, serious. Barton reports that a foraging party was attacked about five miles from Frederickstad station on the 18th. Lieutenant H. Afford, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieutenant Forbes, Marshall's Horse and two men were taken prisoners. Two men were killed and four wounded. The Boers approached Barton's camp at Frederickstad yesterday and an engagement ensued. He reports that the enemy came on with great daring. Lieutenant Finch, Royal Scots Fusiliers, was killed—Page reports a successful surprise made by a small force under Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, West Riding Regiment, and another by the Queensland Imperial Bushmen under Lieutenant-Colonel Ayton, west of the Pienaars River. We had one casualty—Trooper Brickwood, Queensland Mounted Infantry, severely wounded. Eighteen Boers prisoners were captured, and large numbers of cattle and sheep.

LORD METHUEN AT ZEERUST.

FIGHTING DELAREY FOR SEVERAL DAYS

Mafeking, October 10.—An official telegram state that Lord Methuen and Colonel Douglas have arrived at Zeerust, having been fighting Generals Delarey and Lemmer for several days. Thirty-five southern Rhodesian Volunteers have arrived here on their way to Bulawayo. Most of them formed part of the Elands River garrison, which was besieged by the Boers. Lord Roberts reviewed them at Pretoria and thanked them for their gallant services.—Reuter.

SUPPOSED WOMEN SNIPERS.

Mafeking, Oct. 23.—A reconnaissance was made on Saturday. The column moved out three miles to the north of Zeerust, where the enemy were found in force on the side of Botha's farm. Lord Methuen delivered an attack with artillery and rifle fire, which was sustained for about four hours. He eventually succeeded in dislodging the enemy from their position. Our casualties were four killed and ten wounded. Captain Gordon Wood, of the Shropshire Yeomanry, was being carried off the field when he was shot dead on the stretcher. The bearers escaped untouched. The enemy had cunningly concealed wire entanglements among the growing crops in front of their position. Here several of our men came to grief, but owing to the bad shooting of the enemy, they did not suffer so heavily as otherwise might have been the case. On the day before entering Zeerust, Lord Methuen's column was severely shelled by Boers along the road. The enemy took shelter in farmhouses, which were afterwards found crowded with women and children. Sniping was located from a building in which none but women and children were found, but it could not be ascertained whether women or men were the snipers.

The following instructions have been received from Lord Roberts and circulated in Western Transvaal by Lord Methuen :—"Burghers surrendering voluntarily, who have never taken the oath of neutrality, will not be sent out of South Africa. No promise regarding future treatment can be given to burghers who have been taken prisoners on the battlefield. Burghers surrendering voluntarily and who have either never taken the oath or have taken the oath and have been forced to break it, will be permitted to return to their farms at the conclusion of hostilities. The stock belonging to those who surrendered voluntarily will, if taken during the campaign, after the date of this notice, be paid for either in cash or by cheque."—Reuter.

BOERS NEAR KIMBERLEY.

Capetown, Friday.—Yesterday, on the anniversary of the commencement of the siege of Kimberley there was considerable excitement in the town owing to the presence in the vicinity of some parties of Boers. The defences were manned and the forts were occupied. The town is still prepared for emergencies. There have recently been attempts to reorganise the Town Guard of Kimberley, but they have been received with apathy owing, it is alleged, to the unpopularity of some of the junior officers during the siege.—Central News.

SKIRMISHES AND SURPRISES.

Capetown, October 23.—Lord Erroll has occupied Buffelshoek without loss. The New Zealand detachment greatly distinguished itself. General Settle encountered severe opposition on his march to Bloemhof. His loss was sixteen men wounded. The enemy have attacked a convoy near Zeerust. The British casualties were ten. Boers made a daring attack upon General Barton's camp at Fredrikstad. They also attacked a foraging party. The casualties were twenty-four. A small force under Colonel Lloyd, together with a party of Queensland Bushmen, surprised the Boers west of Pienaar's River, and captured eighteen prisoners and large numbers of cattle and sheep.—Reuter.

Capetown, October 23.—General French has encountered continuous opposition in his march from Carolina to Bethel. His casualties amounted to 38.—Reuter.

DE WET MARAUDING.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphs :—

A resident of Harrismith gives me a gloomy description of the situation in the north-eastern districts of Orange Colony. Bands of Boers are moving about, shooting at sight at any one coming within range, and looting and burning houses and stores belonging to Britishers and neutrals. The names of many of these marauders are known to the authorities but it is impossible to catch them. Harrismith is strongly garrisoned, and the hills are fortified. The Yeomanry patrols, who are out every day, have swept the country clear of stock for miles De Wet is terrorising the residents of the small towns. Quite recently he sent word to the people of Reitz to send the women and children away, as he intended to smash the place with artillery. Lindley is reported to be a heap of ruins, the houses having been wantonly wrecked by Boer brigands. My informant is of opinion that the bands of Boers will continue to defy the authorities for some months to come, making life unsafe everywhere but in the towns. Meanwhile business is paralysed.

DEATH OF THE BOER GENERAL DE VILLIERS.

Capetown, Wednesday.—General De Villiers died at Bloemfontein on Monday from the effects of his wounds. General De Villiers surrendered to General Hunter with General Prinsloo when Prinsloo's army was surrounded near Fouriesburg in July. He was a splendid specimen of a Free Stater.—Central News.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN INDIA.

MRS. STEELE'S remark that "Englishwomen in India" are mainly responsible for almost every trouble which we have had is the subject of a capital letter in the columns of our Allahabad contemporary. The writer says :—"This of course is a gross exaggeration, but it is an undoubted fact that the tendency towards strained racial relations is largely due to the attitude of Englishwomen towards natives. It has been truly said that the administrative problem in India is more social than political. The people of India do not wish for more political freedom, but they do wish for more sympathy from, and more freedom of intercourse with, their rulers. They have many grievances. Many of these cannot be remedied by their rulers, and they know this; but they would feel their sorrows to be more tolerable if their rulers would listen sympathetically to their tale of woe. There is plenty of honest hard work in the present regime, but there is a sad lack of sympathy and sweetness, and these are the elements that the Anglo-Indian woman is eminently fitted to supply; more fitted than her sister at home, who, owing to her harder and more hurried life, has less of that femininity which grows in the hot-house air of a sofa life (just as virility grows in the bracing breeze of a hard life). At present the conscientious Anglo-Indian official spends six hours over cast-iron machine-made office work and then retires to the bosom of his family for the remaining eighteen. How can amicable relations exist between the two races under such a system? How can either have any idea what the other thing or wants? The matter no doubt bristles with difficulties. At present almost the only non-missionary ladies who ever speak to a native other than servants are the wives of Covented Civilians. But it is almost as difficult for a Collector's wife to unbend and associate on friendly terms with the people of the country as for a Collector. If she visits a Rani, her hostess tries to force upon her valuable presents, which her husband has told her she must not accept. If she receives a visit from a tahsildar's wife, the latter will presume upon her condescension, and ask her to use her influence with the Collector to get the tahsildar promoted. Most Anglo-Indian lady visitors of zenanas are the wives of officers from whom their hostess' husbands have something to hope or fear and this must inevitably introduce an element of constraint into the intercourse.

But though the bull has horns, any one who studies the undercurrent of the tide of Indian life, sees that they must be grasped, that if we are to make any progress in this country, it must be by establishing more friendly relations with the people, and that this will never be, till our wives condescend to social intercourse with theirs. The influence of the women of this country is enormous. They dwell in seclusion. They cannot read or write or even sew. Their only occupation, besides cooking and dressing, is to sit and devise ways of managing their husbands and sons. Consequently they become far greater adepts in the art than our womenkind who gad abroad, and have a thousand interests to take their minds off the problem of husband-management. We have heard a good deal lately about waste of power. What sadder instance of it can be seen than to see the the ladies of Anglo-India spending their lives in cantonments and hill stations, lavishing all their sweetness and sympathy on a few male members of their own nation, who as rule do not need them and would be better without them while the sad-eyed millions of Hindustan are dying of despair? It is a Niagara, with force and electricity enough to light a whole city, running to waste, while the village on its banks are lighted with cocoanut oil lamps. My faint hope that come few Anglo-Indian ladies may be induced to diver to some of this wasted power into its proper channel is my apology for the length of this letter.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 12th November.

1. Sergeant W. S. Wilsher, 20th Hussars, has been appointed Sergeant Instructor to the Corps in place of Sergeant Major Gosling (proceeded to Europe on medical certificate) and will commence his duties from 12th instant.
2. There will be general riding school for all members at Chowpatty on Tuesday, 13th instant at 7 a.m.—Plain clothes.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B, L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th November.

1. The Drills &c., for the week will be as follows :—
   (1) Byculla school—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 12th instant, and Thursday the 15th instant.
   (2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 13th inst., and at 7-15 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

2. The Battalion will parade at the gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-45 p.m., on Saturday next the 17th inst.
3. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. this evening.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th November.

1. There will be a meeting of the N. C. Officers of No 1 Company at the Corps Club to-day, at 6-30 p.m.
2. There will be a meeting of the Spoon Competition Committee at the Corps Club to-morrow at 6-30 p.m.
3. Orderly Sergeants for the week :—
   No. 1 Company—Sergeant H G Hyde.
   No. 2 Company—Sergeant W F Zurnorst.
4. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.
5. There will be a parade for Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound to-morrow at 6-15 a.m.
6. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 17th instant and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 2 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.
7. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the date and posted to No 3 Sub-division No 2 Company :—No. 759 Gunner W J Carlin.
8. There will be a meeting of Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 2 Company at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters after drill to-morrow.
9. Leave of absence for two months from 1st instant is granted to Sergeant C F Spencer.
10. Corpl W S Cole will take over the duties of No. 1 of No. 3 Sub-division from this date vice Spencer on leave.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
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Condy's Fluid
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THE POWERS AND CHINA.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

WE are officially informed that an exchange of Notes containing the following Agreement took place on the 16th inst. between Lord Salisbury and Count Hatzfeldt :—

Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial German Government, being desirous to maintain their interests in China and their rights under existing treaties, have agreed to observe the following principles in regard to their mutual policy in China :—

1. It is a matter of joint and permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the nationals of all countries without distinction; and the two Governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence.
2. The Imperial German Government and her Britannic Majesty's Government will not, on their part, make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions, and will direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire.
3. In case of another Power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.
4. The two Governments will communicate this Agreement to the other Powers interested, and especially to Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States of America, and will invite them to accept the principles recorded in it.

The Agreement is the subject of much comment in the Continental and American Press. German, Austrian, and American opinion seems to be generally favourable to it, and the official view in Washington is that the United States will at once adhere to the Agreement. The comments of the Paris journals are based on a misconception that Russia is not included among the Powers to whom the Agreement is to be communicated. The Russian journals complain of it as showing an unwarranted distrust of the St. Petersburg Government. Our Berlin Correspondent state positively that the British declarations on the subject of freedom of access to German trade in the Yang-tsz Valley have not been purchased by a surrender of any German preferential rights in Shantung, and that Manchuria is regarded as a region entirely outside the range of German influence in the sense of the concluding words in section 1 of the Agreement.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23.

The St. Petersburg 'Viedomosti," in discussing the Anglo-German Agreement, observes that the measure is in no way directed against Russia. The journal declares that North China must belong exclusively to the Russian sphere of influence, and that this will be understood by both British and German politicians.

Reuter's Agency understands, in reference to the above telegram, that it is quite true that the Anglo-German Agreement is in no way directed against Russia, and will not in any way affect the railway concessions of that country in the Manchurian territory, where she has already obtained the right to construct railways. The Agreement in question, to the principle of which it is hoped all the Powers will assent, has for its object the upholding of the integrity of China without reference to arrangements which may be come to between the Powers regarding the construction of railways in the Celestial Empire.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.

The general feeling of the British community here is favourable to the Anglo-German Agreement as being calculated considerably to lessen the risks of international disagreement.

CHINESE PROPOSALS AND APPEALS.

PEKING, Oct. 17.

Yesterday Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang addressed a circular Note to the foreign Ministers, formulating proposals for a preliminary convention on the subject of peace negotiations. The Note contains five articles :—

(1) China expresses regret for the recent occurrence, and promises that they shall never recur.
(2) China admits her liability to pay an indemnity.
(3) Regarding commercial treaties, China is willing to reaffirm or modify the old treaties, or to make new ones.
(4) The general principles having been approved, China asks that the Tsung-li-Yamen may be permitted to resume its functions, and the foreign troops may be withdrawn when the various items of the indemnity have been arranged.
(5) Now that negotiations have been begun, the foreign Powers should declare an armistice and cease military action.

The covering despatch again impudently ascribes the recent occurrences to the "Boxers," and makes no mention of the concurrence of the Imperial troops, but it admits that the "Boxers" received support from Princes and Ministers who have since, by Imperial decree, been ordered punishment in accordance with Chinese law. The tone of the despatch is characteristically arrogant as if the position were that of China offering terms, not of Europe dictating them.

The Chinese Envoys declare that the decree, recently telegraphed to Europe, purporting to banish Prince Tuan and order the execution of others is a fabrication.

M. Pichon is somewhat seriously ill.

There is much alarm in Chinese circles at the news of the outbreak of an anti-dynastic rebellion near Canton.

The Russian Legation is expected to make an early return to Peking.

ROME, Oct. 23.

The Chinese Minister in London, who is also accredited to the Quirinal, has transmitted to the King of Italy the following message from the Chinese Emperor :—

"His Majesty the Emperor of China asks news of the health of his Majesty the King of Italy. China, by a rash movement, has rendered herself guilty towards friendly Powers, but I trust your Majesty will consider that for some time past our trade has been increasingly prosperous and our relations increasingly cordial and will not punish excessively. Our gratitude and esteem will be unbounded. We delegate our Minister, Lo-Feng-Luh, to present to your Majesty this State telegram and to offer in advance the sentiments of our profound gratitude. We also beg your Majesty to safeguard our great interests, and with constant care for our good relations to agree with the other Powers in eliminating difficulties and rapidly concluding a treaty of peace. My gratitude will be unbounded and the advantages incalculable. I can cherish no greater hope nor present a more fervent prayer."

A Reuter telegram from Yokohama states that in reply to a letter from the Chinese Emperor, entreating him to use his influence to restore peace the Mikado says that if Kwang Hsu really desires peace he will remove from office all reactionary officials, appoint Liberal statesmen in their stead, and organize a new Government. He further expresses a wish that the Emperor should return to Peking immediately.

THE FLIGHT OF THE COURT.

PEKING, Oct. 19.

Telegrams of the 12th inst., which have been received from the Emperor, sent from Tung-kuan, on the Yellow River, give no indication that the Court contemplates returning to Peking, as currently reported. On the contrary, the Court is entirely under the domination of General Tung-fuh-siang and his Kan-su soldiery, to whose interest it is that the Court should remain at Sinan-fu, in Shen-si.

The Russian Minister returned to-day. The Russo-Chinese Bank is under orders to re-open in Peking.

No answer has yet been sent to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, but it is understood that the foreign Minister will draw up conjointly the terms required as the basis of a settlement and present them in the form of an ultimatum. Otherwise the negotiations will be indefinitely protracted.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.

Despatches from Yuan Shih-kai to the Yang-tsze Viceroys state that Prince Tuan and his clique continue to discharge the duties of their offices.

VIENNA, Oct. 18

The "Politischa Corespondenz" publishes the Austrian official report on the events in Peking down to June 10. It contains the following formal statement concerning the complicity of the Dowager-Empress in the outrages on Europeans.—

"On the evening of June 9 the terrible news spread that the

LORD CURZON AND INDIAN CHARITY.

THE following letter appears in the "Westminster Gazette" :—Sir,—It is reported from Simla that the Viceroy of India in a public speech has been "compelled to say that wealthy native India has not yet reached a high standard of practical charity." It would be difficult to make a statement more ill-advised and more unjust. Nearly 27 years spent in the Civil Service of India enable me emphatically to deny it. The supreme virtue of the native of India of both the higher and the lower classes is his openhanded charity to the poor. I have known hundreds of native gentlemen at whose doors the destitute may always count on a meal. There is no Poor Law in India, and there is no need of one.

In times of famine, resulting from agricultural failures, even the wealthy, who mostly derive their income from the land, are themselves hard hit. They may not seek for titles by making large subscriptions to some central fund, which they know is often not very economically administered. But their local charity is ample and wisely given. A few grain traders may act badly, but the vast majority of the well-to-do, the landlord and the professional man, do their duty in this respect as well as it was ever done in any European country. The nobility in such time lose far more, proportionately, by remission of rent than Government loses by remission of revenue.

This is the second time within a few months that Lord Curzon has treated the upper classes with an utter want of tact. Just at the time when the Press is talking of the "wonderful loyalty" of the Indian princes, some 60 of them having made offers of material aid in South Africa and China, the representative of the Queen in India has seen fit to issue, a brusque ukase commanding that her great feudatories are not to travel abroad or visit Europe without the Viceroy's "Imperial" permission. These great princes rank before the highest of the nobility of England; they are addressed as "Your Highness"; have incomes or revenues running into many millions sterling; yet they must not come to Europe to consult a doctor or see the Paris Exhibition without a permit from the Government of India.

The infinitely wrong-headed administration of the measures taken to prevent the spread of the plague—measures now dropped and condemned by Government itself—bred fierce discontent among the lower classes in India. A man of average acumen would have let that feeling subside before attempting to teach the Indian nobility to "mend their manners" and before applying the "long spoon" methods of conciliation to a very powerful class.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

C. J. O'DONNELL.

75 Queen's Gate, S. W.

PLOT TO BLOW UP THE CZAR'S TRAIN.

WOULD-BE REGICIDE ARRESTED.

THE startling news has just leaked out here, writes the Sevastopol correspondent of the "Times" on October 10, that about a month or more ago preparations for an attempt on the life of the Czar were accidentally discovered on the railway line through the Crimea between this port and Simferopol. It appears that a student, who comes from a good family, placed an explosive beneath the railway line, but was observed in time and captured. Strict investigation is proceeding, and meanwhile the authorities are extremely rocent. They will probably contradict the report.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent says:—On the railway from Losova to Sevastopol, over which their Imperial Majesties would have to travel on their journey from Spala to the Crimea, there exists a series of tunnels, the last of which is some 1500 yards long. At the entrance on the Sevastopol side is a a pipe of cast-iron which is used to carry away the surface water, and thus protect the tunnel against deterioration through moisture. A fornight before the arrival of the Czar and Czarina, and before the line was yet guarded by the detachments of troops always employed for the protection of the Imperial party while on a railway journey, people who happened to be walking in the vicinity noticed a student, who must be spoken of as present as K——, belonging to the University of Moscow, and the son of a post-captain of the Black Sea fleet. Nearly every day this young man was observed to be digging up the earth close to the tunnel and the water pipe I have already mentioned.

At first little attention was paid to his movements as it was thought that he was merely digging for worms to be used in fishing. Rumours about the labours of M. K—, however, happened to reach the ears of a colonel of gendarmes, who, having a presentiment that some criminal deed was in progress, proceeded to the spot with his men.

On the approach of the gendarmes, the student threw down the short spade with which he was digging and bolted. This rash act on his part confirmed the suspicions of the police. One of them ran after the fugitive and arrested him. The mind was traced and exploded with fearful effect.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN SHANSI.

A TERRIBLE STORY.

THE special correspondent of the "Standard" at Tientsin, writing on September 5, gives some terrible details, collected from trustworthy sources, of the massacres in Shansi province. We quote the account of the murder of the missionaries in the Governor's Yamen:—

At the end of June, the English missionaries at Shon Yang fled to the mountains, as there were serious signs of trouble, and then, for some reason not quite clear, they returned there. They were immediately arrested by the magistrate who put them in chains, with iron collars round their necks, and sent them in carts to Tai-yuen-fu, refusing them any food on the way. On reaching Tai-yuen-fu, they told their story to the missionaries, and it became known to the native converts. Among these was a photographer, who went to Taikon, and the missionaries there wrote to those at Yen-chou-fu. It is worth noting how my informant in this way substantiates his story. On arriving at Tai-yen-fu, about the 10th of the Sixth Moon (July 6), they were sent to Governor Yu's Yamen, and then despatched by him to the District Magistrate's Yamen, where they were shut up, the men and women being kept separate, and the husbands and wives being refused all intercourse. Within a few days, on the 9th, all the Protestant missionaries were ordered to go to the Governor's Yamen, and hopes were held out that they would be sent to Tientsin under escort. Including the Hson Yang party from Mr. Farthing's house, already mentioned, their total number was 33. When they were all in the Yamen, the doors were closed, and the wretched inmates must have realised, with sickening despair, that they had been trapped. They were not kept in suspense long. The Boxers were ordered to enter and slaughter them, the Governor's troops mounting guard while the ghastly work was being completed. No particulars are positively known about the massacre, beyond the fact that the heads of all the victims were displayed outside the Yamen later in the day; but it is believed the killing was done with swords. On the same day 40 native Christians were killed, and on the following day ten Catholic priests—it is presumed, in the same place and manner.

This is but one incident in many which included the slow murder of defenceless English women and the massacre of hundreds of native converts. In one instance at least the victims were done to death by Imperial soldiery. The blood of the slain (says the "Standard's" correspondent) lies at the door of Governor Hu, Shansi, up to the time of his appointment, had been one of the most peaceful and hopeful of missionary centres, and that the people were well inclined towards foreigners and their enterprises is testified by their willingness to co-operate with the Peking Syndicate.

THE STORY OF A KNIGHTHOOD.

THE RECIPIENT AND THE SWORD.

ON Saturday evening, Oct. 19, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, was the principal speaker at the Thornton Health Polytechnic, the occasion being the annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful students. Having enlarged upon the advantages of such institutions, he described how the People's Palace at Mile-end sprang from the Beaumont Institute, of which he (Mr. Ritchie) was a trustee, when member or the Tower Hamlets, and recounted how Her Majesty, at the opening ceremony, knighted the Master of the Drapers' Company, which had contributed so liberally towards the institution. As minister in attendance upon the Queen, he, with fear and trepidation, suggested to Her Majesty that it would give great pleasure to the people if she would consent to confer the honour of knighthood on the Master in their presence. Her Majesty replied, "Certainly, if you wish it; but take care you bring up to me the right man." The Master of the Drapers' Company was in entire ignorance of what was awaiting him, and he should never forget his countenance when he told him what the Queen was going to do. He turned rather white, and his knees seemed rather to give way under him. When he (Mr. Ritchie) conducted him to the Queen's presence, he knelt down, and when Her Majesty touched him with a sword on one shoulder he thought the ceremony was over and endeavoured to rise. He held him down, however, and he was in consequence very nearly transfixed with the sword. He mentioned the episode as showing the very great interest Her Majesty took in all matters concerning the well-being of her subjects.

STRENGTHENING THE NAVY.

A NEW CHANNEL SQUADRON.

IT is reported that the Admiralty have decided on the formation of an additional Naval Squadron for home service. The exact character of this new squadron has not transpired, but it is understood that the intention is to attach it to the present Reserve Squadron, although employed as a second Channel Squadron, the new fleet being kept at home when the Channel Fleet is on a cruise, and vice versa.

By this arrangement the Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves will have a number of modern ships at his disposal for the training of Coastguard and Royal Naval Reserve men, who now undergo their training in ships which, though quite suited for coastguard purposes, are practically obsolete.

The new squadron will consist of battleships, cruisers, and torpedo-boat destroyers, and be under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, who will transfer his flag for this purpose from the battleship Alexandra to the battleship Albion.

It is not generally known that for months past the ships of the Reserve Squadron have had their crews up to full strength, instead of only a three-fourths complement.

NEW NAVAL BASE.

Concurrently with the issue of a confidential "note" by the War Office to all British and Irish port authorities with reference to the defence of the principal commercial harbours, the Admiralty are taking energetic action with a view to the provision of a well-defended and adequately equipped naval base at Bantry Bay. In recent years this point on the Irish coast has been recognised as of immense strategical importance. Some time since the Admiralty selected Berehaven, on the northern coast of the bay, and completely sheltered and land-locked, as the site of a new position d'appui. This decision was not arrived at until the advantages of all the harbours had been weighed. The Channel Squadron has frequently visited this place of shelter and already works are in progress for constructing several powerfully-armed forts at Bere Island, opposite the little town of Berehaven, which will protect the fleet from attack. These schemes are now being carried out with all possible speed, but they will not be completed for many months. Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson has always recognised that this is the best strategical point at which the Channel Squadron can spend its "harbour time," and has done his best to render it suitable and pleasant for the officers and men—a not difficult task, for this portion of Ireland is completely isolated and desolate. A rifle range has already been provided, and a recreation ground for the men has been laid out at Lawrence Cove, and is now being completed. This week representatives of each ship have considered the question of raising a fund for equipping the ground with the requisite accessories to enable the crews to spend their time to the best advantage. It appears that the Admiralty, having provided the ground, have not thought well to go further.

LOSSES OF CONFIDENTIAL NAVAL BOOKS.

In consequence of the losses that have occurred from time to time in the Royal Navy of confidential manuals and other books, the admiralty have issued a circular in which they announce their intention largely to reduce the present scale of distribution of confidential gunnery and torpedo manuals. It is not anticipated that this will occasion any inconvenience, as the number of books available for the use of responsible officers will not be materially reduced.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

THE "Kolnische Zeitung" publishes the following from Paris:—At their final sitting the German, Austrian, and French delegates who have been discussing the preliminaries of the abolition of the sugar bounties came to a satisfactory understanding. France declared herself willing to agree to the abolition of the direct bounties while reducing the indirect bounties by 50 per cent., and making a proportionate alteration in the duties. The German and Austrian delegates proposed that France should reduce the indirect bounties by two-thirds, but the 50 per cent. reduction was finally considered sufficient to afford a common basis of discussion at a new Sugar Conference shortly to be held at Brussels. Russia, Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium will be invited to sent representatives to the Brussels Conference.

In connection with the future attitude of Russia, Austria-Hungary has made two reservations in regard to her eventual position in the matter. These conditions, however, will not affect the convening of the Brussels Conference. The protocol embodying the conclusions of the Conference which has been held this week will be signed on Monday.

According to the *Temps*, the information published concerning the negotiations respecting the sugar bounties is for the most part erroneous. The conversations which have taken place have as their object that Great Britain and the other countries which import sugar shall renounce the maintenance of the compensation taxes already imposed, or which they may propose to impose. The note adds:—"Indeed, when the very important fraction of public opinion in England, which demands the establishment of compensation taxes in the interests of its colonies, and to re-establish the free play of exchange, achieves its ends, the French sugar industry will be seriously compromised." France, Germany, and Austria are, as a result of these negotiations, about to enter into an arrangement on this subject.

COALING STATIONS FOR GERMANY.

THE STORY OF A RED SEA ISLAND.

THE statement that Germany had acquired the island of Uroan, in the Red Sea, as a coaling station, was recently denied by the Porte. It appears, however, that another island in the Red Sea has actually been aquired by Germany. The correspondent of the "Daily Mail," writing from Massowah, under date October 8, says:—

Germany seems to be contemplating a new move in the Red Sea. I learn from native fishers that a German steamer has landed coal on the island of Farsan, on the Arabian side. Although it is said that the island is only being temporarily used as a coaling station during the passage of German men-of-war to the Far East, I have reason to believe that some further project is intended in connection with the island. I learn that there are now two German men-of-war there, and that the Turkish authorities appear to be fully informed of what is going on. It is therefore to be supposed that a diplomatic agreement has preceded the occupation of the island.

Farsan is the largest of a group of small islands, about two hours' sail from the Arabian coast, opposite Massowah. It is the centre of a pearl fishing industry, and a petroleum spring has recently been found there. The island offers excellent harbour accommodation.

Official contradiction with regard to the German occupation has already been made.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. The distribution remains much the same as yesterday and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are north-easterly or south-eastery at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been generally light.

The day temperature is in slight or large excess of normal in almost all districts while nights are generally cool in Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces Central India, Mysore, the Bombay Presidency, and at Bellary, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 97 ° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 53 ° at Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

A little over a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Coimbatore and very light showers at Cochin.

The weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 9th November, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·835
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	69·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·9
General Directions of wind*	E, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	197

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—November 10.

10 p.m.	76·2

SUNDAY—November 11.

5 a.m.	84·3
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	83·1

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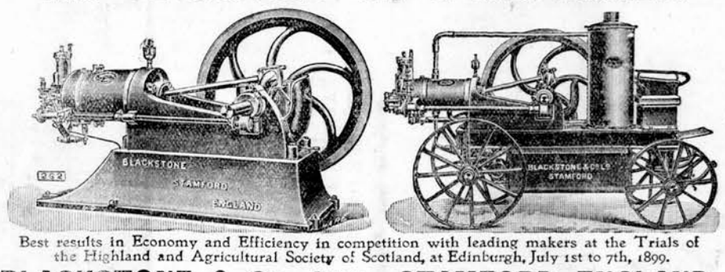

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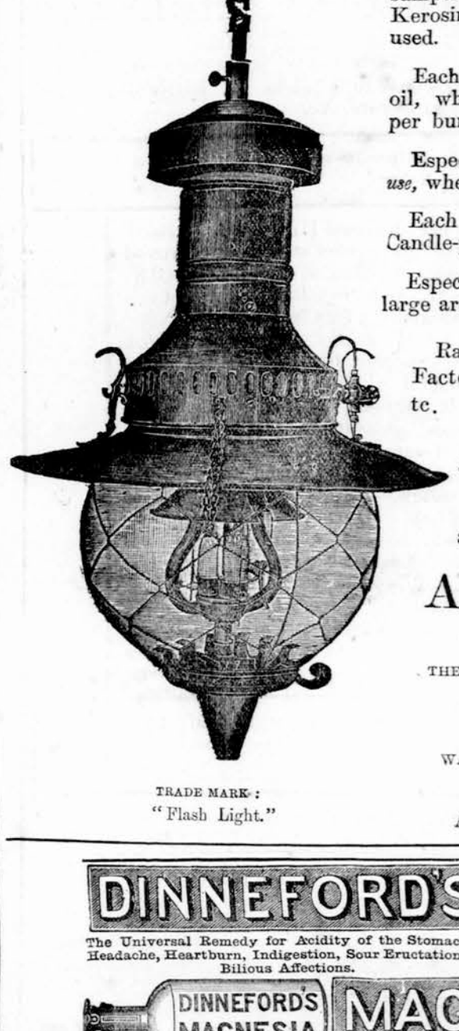

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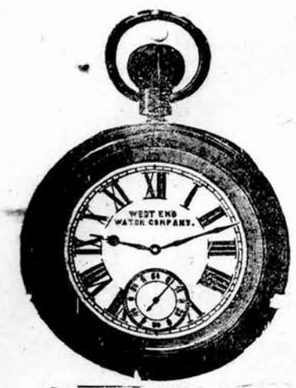
WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.



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The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 90° to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

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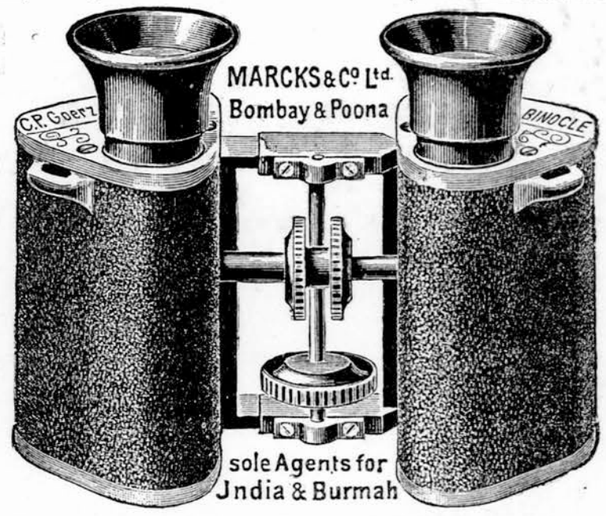

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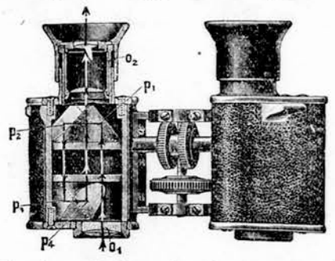
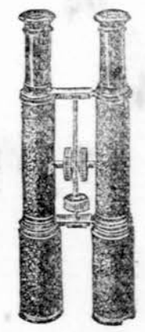


Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

COMPARISON of Length and size of Glasses.



Length of old Style Telescopic Binocular.

Comparative size of Goerz Triede Binocular of the same power

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